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AGRICULTURE.

POOR DEBTORS AND POOR CREDITORS.

The Commonwealth has been so much teased to legislate for poor debtors that she became tired, and to end the matter she at length provided a general remedy for the evil of being in debt—not a wholesale affair, as that of some of the States,—but a general retail scheme, by which a debtor, who owes two hundred dollars or more, may slip out of all his contracts at once, paying only the small sum of sixty dollars. And this not to his poor creditors,—no matter for them,—but to the prickly limbs of the law, who aid him to surrender up all he has, and swear to 't. To surrender eighty or ninety dollars, the excess above sixty dollars, to be equally distributed among a hundred poor creditors.

If this scheme operated favorably to the poor, we should not take up the subject; for the poor are the people who ought to be favored, if any class are favored by legislators. But it is your speculating kind of geniuses that are pleased with a plan of cancelling all obligations without payment, and without the consent of creditors. These are the geniuses that demand repudiating laws, to enable them to start again and draw in a new set of poor creditors; running risks with the property of other people, while they have nothing to risk of their own. If they happen to succeed in their wild enterprises, or gambling speculations, and become rich, they look down with contempt on their unpaid poor creditors. And if they fail they double the number of their victims.

Independent of mere questions of policy, a serious question arises whether law makers have a moral right to cancel fair and legal contracts without the consent of the parties who made them, and to whom they belong. We are aware that ancient precedent and long practice has made Bankrupt and Insolvent laws as familiar to the public as hanging for petty offences; and burning at the stake for not believing in the creeds of fanatics. "The Supreme power of *Parliament*" was a favorite hobby of those who had long bowed to the supreme power of a king—of a single individual whose nod was law. And more has been written in favor of arbitrary monarchy than in favor of republican delegated authority—the government of a people's own choice.

Ancient precedent therefore is not infallible, and we have as good a right to doubt the morality of Repudiation in regard to the debts of individuals, as we have in regard to the debts of States. Most people agree that one of the parties to a fair and legal contract has no moral right to cancel it. The consent of a creditor is to be obtained before his security is made void. It is a great stride then in legislation to set aside contracts that the debtor may *possibly* yet be in a condition to pay. States have a moral right to direct the means of enforcing the performance of contracts. States may forbid the selling of persons into slavery, and forbid the touching of the person for debt. But when they proceed farther—when they undertake to nullify a contract and to render it impossible for a poor creditor to enforce it against a rich debtor, they step as high as the advocates of State repudiation would tread.

Property enough to keep a debtor from starving—and house enough to keep him from freezing, may be well exempted from execution for debt. Humanity would endorse such a system, could such be adopted; and State policy, which forbids to hold one in prison for debt, should not drive him to the wall. If he and his family are to be turned into the street, his condition is not quite so enviable as the debtor's was when he was supported in jail by his creditor.

As the moral right of States to provide against the oppression of creditors is generally admitted, the question of policy is open. And we ask whether policy does not require that a *Home*, of some kind, should not be exempted from the operation of laws for the collection of debts?

We sincerely think that Bankrupt and Insolvent laws have an immoral tendency. They encourage young men of no capital to plunge along and speculate on the earnings of others. If they *make*, the gain is their own;—if they *break*, the loss is not theirs; it falls on *poor creditors*. If the question is asked, "What is a speculator, or an unfortunate trader to do when he has run so deeply in debt that he has no hope of paying?" We say, let him in future do business in another's name, or as another's clerk, till he can compromise fairly with his creditors.

If some creditors are so stubborn as to reject all compromise, let the debt remain uncancelled, unrepudiated; and let the debtor have a Home left him that he may support himself and family. This will be better for him, and better for creditors, than the obliteration of all existing contracts in order to encourage him to run deeply in debt again after he has learned by experience how to *fail*, and to *make money by the operation*.

All people of reflection know that there is a large class of poor people who prefer to live by their own exertions when they possibly can. This class should be encouraged by every practicable means. In health they get along if they have employment. And in sickness a little assistance will keep them from the poor house. It is *good policy* to grant this assistance when it is attended by no mischievous effects; such as encouraging idleness, and a dependence on chance charity.

All who pay taxes are interested to prevent the turning of poor debtors into the street. And who are to be the losers should the State resolve that one hut of small value, and a small garden, should be forever exempt from attachment and execution? If any creditor suffers it will be he who urges his goods upon a customer and gives too much credit. It is not for the interest of the State to extend the credit system. It would be better to curtail it. A law exempting a small messuage from execution may have only a prospective operation.

☞ A correspondent asks whether turnips will grow on rich swampy land where it has been burnt over?

We should think they would grow rapidly.

He also inquires how late in the season will cranberries bear transplanting? We cannot say; but we have transplanted in the middle of July, when they were in blossom, and found no difficulty in making the vines live in a garden.

SOWING BUCKWHEAT.

A large portion of our farmers have lands that are suitable for buckwheat, and that will bear but little else. Sandy loams are the most suitable for this grain, and as it will grow without manure and yield from ten to twenty bushels per acre, it pays well when corn is as high as one dollar per bushel.

This is a summer grain and may be sown now. We sow it as late as the fourth of July. Tough sward land is not suitable for the roots of buckwheat, and it is advisable to keep one field exclusively for this grain, as it is not a good rotation crop; corn in particular seems to dislike to follow this plant.

Farmers differ much in the quantity of seed that they deem suitable for an acre, and they vary from one peck to four pecks. Land that was in buckwheat last year and that has not been since ploughed, will require less seed than new ground, as some of the scattering grains will now vegetate on being buried in the soil. We think a half bushel is not too much for an acre.

RAILWAY DOCTRINE.

The newspapers of Massachusetts have generally been pretty whist in regard to the proceedings of the legislature relating to railway petitions. The Whig papers were loth to censure, for the Whigs having a great majority, are responsible for the measures adopted by that majority. Besides, some of the leading papers, on both sides, have been hushed by the patronage that has been liberally bestowed by advertising, year after year, notices of the movements of the cars—notices that are more important to the publishers than any of the advertising that is offered.

The Ploughman has not yet been purchased by the elder railway companies, though some of them are now dividing ten per cent. annually on the capital invested, and have a large surplus fund. And we are happy to see that we have a few other papers in the Commonwealth that are not absolutely under the control of those companies. The Boston Courier has been before noticed by us as taking an independent course in this as in other important questions. And we found last week in the Worcester *Ægis* an article—the first of the kind that we have noticed—which showed that the Boston and Worcester railway company has not that publication under its thumb.

This article is copied into the *Norfolk American*, printed at Roxbury, and is commented upon by its editor in a handsome manner. We copy the article into the Ploughman for the information it conveys concerning the progress of railways, and their profits, as well as to show that the public will not always submit to the subjection of the legislature to the will of interested corporators, though four or five large companies combine together to monopolize the business of making railways. The *Ægis* says:—

"Within a period of about twelve years, the state of Massachusetts, small as she is, has witnessed the progress of the Railroad System, until, having commenced with the little Quincy Railway, it has expended to an actual investment of *thirty millions* of dollars in the construction and equipment. We find by a casual glance at the annual budget of Railroad Returns for the State, 1847, that the total cost of construction and equipment of our existing Railroads—meaning those already finished, amounts to within a fraction of *twenty eight millions* of dollars, which will be much increased by several of our largest works not yet completed and therefore not included in the Returns. The whole number of miles of road completed is about *six hundred and fifty*. The actual net earnings of these roads in the year 1847, as returned, is about *one million, seven hundred thousand dollars*, or between six and seven per cent on the entire outlay of the capital. This too, comprises several Roads which having just been completed, have included in their return of earning the receipts of but a few weeks or months. We have not a particle of doubt that during the present year the Railroads in the State will make a net earning of *seven per cent.* on their whole cost of construction and equipment. This certainly is pretty good progress for a system which, fifteen years ago, was a problem in Massachusetts—in every view of its financial, social, and political bearings, a problem which clear heads could but partially comprehend.

Let the friends of all feasible plans of Railroads derive new zeal from statistics so encouraging as these. There is no such thing as a non paying Railroad in Massachusetts. Even the poor Norwich, built on credit as she was, and grossly mismanaged, as she has been, is laying up money for her creditors, and her way will yet be clear of incumbrances and profitable to her stockholders. Experience has baffled all estimates upon which charters were predicated. Every Road that we can now think of, has outstripped the calculations of its projectors. Wherever there is an exigency—a public demand for a Railroad, we believe it can safely be said that a Railroad will be safe property."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIDE WALKS IN WASHINGTON ST.

MR. EDITOR,—You will perhaps laugh at the idea of a country-plough-jogger presuming to recommend to Boston how to widen their streets. But you think you can tell us country folks how to manage our farms, our dairies, our horses and our hogs, and you really do tell us some things that we did not know, and perhaps should never have thought of but for you, and now in part pay, I will tell you what occurred to me as I was walking Washington street the other day.

Well sir, it occurred to me, that I would take out the under story, and have the side walk pass along under the buildings. To support the buildings, I would set good handsome stone or iron pillars. Then, I would take the present side walks to widen the carriage part of the street.

How grand it would be to go the whole length of Washington street upon such a side walk on a rainy or hot day. It would save in a great measure slippery side walks, slippery door steps and snow on the side walks.

It would save, too, the owners all the upper stories and be attended with much less expenes.

Yours, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BURDOCK LEAVES will cure a horse of the slavers in five minutes; let him eat about two leaves. I have tried it many times. My horses will always eat them when the slavers are bad.

☞ Probably our correspondent means it would save expense to the city to take the cellar rather than to take the whole building down to widen the street.

It seems to us that traders would not like to have their cellars taken for walks; and that walkers would not like to go down into cellars, eight or ten steps, every time they move from shop to shop. Shop keepers will indeed have no slippery steps when their steps are pulled away; and travellers in cellars will have no rain or snow to interrupt their progress.

But whether the ladies would like to be unseen when they patrol the streets in their best attire—or whether the lads would desire such an arrangement we have no means of judging. Business men are fond of being *at par* near State street. [Editor.

THOUGHTS UPON THE NATURE OF FOOD, AND THE PROCESS OF NOURISHMENT.

The subject of proper food, or diet—and the progress of digestion and nourishment, is one of great importance to the farmer, not only as a matter intimately connected with his own personal welfare, but with is business in rearing, feeding and fatting cattle. This subject has engaged the attention of Philosophers and Physiologists for many centuries, but as it is carried on within the system, where the hand cannot reach, nor the eye see, we can only judge of the action of certain substances by the results. This judgment is not always correct, because we cannot always know how many extra causes, arising from accidents, ill health, imprudences in diet or exercise, may vary the results. Researches of some of the later chemists have thrown some light upon this matter, but allowances must be made even for them, accurate as they are in the analysis of food, and of the different products of the body, because of the variations above mentioned and the lack as yet of a perfect knowledge of all the laws of assimilation of food to the several parts of the body.

It is now received as a truth that "we are composed of the same substances which serve as our nourishment." Beccaria, a physiologist, who flourished about one hundred years ago, brought forward the following proposition in regard to the properties of food, which is undoubtedly correct, viz:

"That the muscular part of the animal frame is derived from the *albuminous* constituent of the food." At that time he demonstrated that wheat flour, one of the most nutritious of vegetable substances, was composed, that is made up, of ingredients wholly unlike each other—one is starch the other gluten.—If you take a handful of flour and hold it under a little steam of water, working it by the hand, the starch will be worked out, and a tough stringy glutinous substance be left behind. This is the "*gluten*" of wheat, or the albuminous part. Now if you take both of these substances—moisten them and expose them to moderate heat, you will find that different action will commence in each. The starch will at first ferment and yield an acid or sour substance. The gluten will at once show a tendency to putrefaction more like an animal substance. This last substance, he concluded, formed the muscle of animals, and the former the other substances.

More recently Liebig has divided, or classified these substances into the "*nutritive*" and the "*heat producing*." The gluten being nutritive and the other heat producing. Thompson, in his work on the food of animals, observes that, according to this view, "all food is destined for repairing the waste of the body and for the production of animal heat. The heat may be produced by the union of the carbon and hydrogen of the food with oxygen, (the latter gaining administration to the system by the lungs, stomach and skin,) or it may be produced by the condensation of oxygen during its substitution for hydrogen and formation of oxygen products. Although the nutritive part of the food requires a mixture of heat producing matter, yet the system of animals may be supported on the albuminous, or perhaps it may better be called *fibrinous* matter alone. We know that beasts of prey will live on animal or fibrinous matter altogether. We are told that the cows on the coast of Lapland, are maintained part of the year on dried fish; and Catlin, in his work on the American Indians, says that there are no less than 250,000 Indians, who live almost exclusively on dried buffalo meat. When they dry this, they cut the fresh meat into slices, say half an inch thick across the grain, so as to have fat and lean in layers, and it is then hung up to the sun. This, when to be eaten, is pounded and sometimes mixed with marrow. This not only nourishes them, supplying the muscular matter for their bodies, but it also keeps up the heat of their bodies, since they eat no vegetables whatever.

Hence it must be inferred that fibrinous matter, such as meat and the gluten, is capable of producing animal heat to a certain degree. It must be observed however, that this dried meat has portions of *fat* with it, and that they also often mingle marrow with it, which materials (fat and marrow) contain heat producing principles, as hydrogen, carbon, &c.

We will now give the theory *how* these changes are brought about in the process of digestion, but merely repeat our remark made in the beginning, that a proper knowledge of these things would be vastly beneficial in feeding animals.

We ought to know the exact amount of each material we feed out to our stock, and also how to apportion it to the same animal when he is at daily work, or quietly reposing in the stall, because we all know that exercise and rest have a great influence on the matter of feeding and fattening animals.

Now for the practical use of the above remarks. A man who does not labor or exercise much, should live on that kind of food which is more *heat producing* than *muscle making*—bread and vegetable substances rather than much meat. One who works hard will require a somewhat opposite course of diet. In the feeding of animals many observing farmers have adopted the right principles without knowing the great reasons. Some will tell you that Indian corn is better for a horse in winter and oats in summer. This accords with Thompson's tables. You will there see that the heat producing powers of corn are nearly 89 out of a hundred, while those of oats are but about 84 in a hundred. Many farmers will tell you that they do not give corn to their horses because *it is too heating*, more so than oats, which is true. They will also tell you that corn will fat a horse, but oats will make him more *frisky*. This is true; there is more fibrinous or *muscle making* matter in oats than in corn. [Maine Farmer.

KEEPING EGGS. A friend who has had no inconsiderable experience in the business, informs us that he has tried many methods for preserving eggs, but that the following has proved the most effectual. Take a cask or box, or any vessel that is proportioned in size to the number of eggs required to be kept, and cover the bottom with finely pulverized salt. The eggs are to be set on the small end so near as to touch each other, and the interstices to be filled with salt, the whole to be covered with a stratum of the same article, and another laying of eggs deposited in the manner of the first. In this way the cask may be filled. If the eggs are deposited on their large ends, the yolk will adhere to the shell, and become putrid. We have tried the above, on a small scale, and found it to work admirably. A correspondent, to whom we sometime since communicated the above method, and in whose statements we place the most implicit faith, in a letter to us, recently received, remarks as follows:—"I have adopted the plan recommended by you, in keeping eggs, and find it to answer most admirably. I have now several dozen eggs which were packed one year since, and which are now as sweet as when taken from the nest."

W.

[Ibid.

RATIONALE OF CHURNING. According to Boussingault, the butter in milk is in the form of minute globules, each globule being enclosed in a very thin, transparent pelicle, which prevents them from adhering together. During agitation by churning, these delicate pellicles break, and the fatty globules immediately unite, and form granules of butter. There is no absorption of oxygen during the process, as was once supposed; the operation succeeds in vacuo, and with the churn filled with carbonic acid, or hydrogen gas. [Albany Cultivator.

HOME DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

It was the earnest recommendation of Washington, that among the several departments of government, there should be one devoted to agriculture. This advice and recommendation have hitherto been strangely neglected. It would have been the duty of those, to whom this department was to have been entrusted, to continually watch over the interests of the farmer—to suggest and encourage improvements—to collect and disseminate information among the agriculturists of the Union—to open communications with individuals and societies, both at home and abroad, in order to obtain seeds, stock, machinery, &c.—and, in short, by the strong arm of the government, to aid in every honorable way the progress of the science and the art of good husbandry. We can hardly calculate what would have been the amount of gain to the community, had the suggestions of the prudent and far-seeing Washington been attended to and put in practice. Strange that it never had been! All the other departments have received the utmost attention, but this most essential branch of human industry has received signal neglect. Commerce has always had treaties and laws to promote its welfare—light houses to guide and navies to protect its ships. The army has had its appropriations and its school of cadets, where, at the cost of $6000 per head, favored individuals are taught the sciences and the art of war. The mechanics have their patent office, where a sort of bonus is given to the ingenious, by granting them a monopoly for a certain space of time. But Agriculture,—homely, laborious, dusty old Agriculture, may dig without help and *plough* her way along as she best can without any substantial aid, or any encouragement save what is uttered by political aspirants and stump orators during election campaigns, when, in order to obtain votes, the farmer is sure to come in for a generous harvest of *soap* and *soft sawder*, but is as surely destined to be forgotten when the contest is over.

It is true, that Congress did vote, that a small sum from the avails of the Patent Office might be expended in collecting and distributing seeds, &c., by the Commissioner of Patents. It did much good and would have done much more, had not Congress again, more fickle than the winds, repealed the law, and thus stopped the operation just as it began to be useful to the community.

We hope that the day is not distant when Congress will have a "*lucid interval*," and establish a home department of Agriculture. The benefits of it will be immense, not only to ourselves but to unborn generations. [Maine Farmer.

MEETING OF THE FARMER'S CLUB.

Sheep-Rearing in Europe—Kind of Wool proper for the United States—Agricultural Education—Irrigation in Europe.

On Tuesday, this Society held one of its stated semi-monthly meetings. The attendance was quite limited. Charles Henry Hall, Esq. Chairman, offered remarks on some Wool samples then lying on the table, collected by L. Fleischmann, Esq. on his Agricultural Tour through Europe in 1845 and '46, for the United States Patent Office.

Mr. Fleischmann followed in explanations of these samples and of the modes of treating Sheep in Europe. In Silesia, he stated, great care is taken of them. They are not exposed to rain; on the approach of bad weather they are immediately housed, and protected from its effects most sedulously. The rams and ewes are all separately numbered, and the lambs also are recorded and numbered—all these latter that are not of the first quality are sold, the choicest only being preserved, for the improvement of the stock. In *feeding* great care is taken, and with the greatest regularity, all the year round—some particular system, requiring much attention, being invariably followed on every estate. When housed, the *temperature* of the building is carefully looked to—this is generally 60 deg. Fahrenheit. If too high, the lambs sicken and die very speedily.

The speaker went on to give full descriptions of the various breeds of Sheep in Europe, particularly of those (very elegant) on the estate of the Archduke of Austria, which is superintended by thoroughly practical and scientific men, well versed in Sheep Husbandry and in all branches of knowledge taught in the best Agricultural Schools. The fleece of the Merinoes on this estate brings $75 per the hundred pounds. In breeding, the greatest attention is paid to the purity of the race. It is customary to retain only those of superior quality, and that are unquestionably calculated to improve the breed.—Coupling is never allowed until perfect maturity is attained—say 2 1-2 years.

The great question, said Mr. F. with which he had come among us was *to find the kind of Wool proper to be raised in this country*. The Europeans now think that American Wool can never attain a sufficient degree of fineness to compete successfully with theirs. But we have enterprise enough, and all that is needed is to ascertain the very best breed of Sheep and in a short time we can produce Wool of fully as good quality as any of the European varieties.

In Europe, a cross of the Leicester and Merino produces a staple of about two inches in length and very fine. In regard to the *Diseases* of Sheep, the Rot is one of the most annoying. Lameness and lung-worms are the diseases of lambs, and if not speedily remedied, will soon destroy them.

Agricultural Education is in a very perfect state in Europe, particularly in the Duchy of Nassau—where nearly all the books placed in children's hands are on subjects relating to matters on the farm. At the proper age, the children are required to go into the gardens, to commence a practical initiation in agricultural pursuits, and finally the best of the boys are selected and sent to the Agricultural Schools. In the higher classes of these schools, again, are received young men from academies and colleges.—The speaker himself had attended in this manner for some time. The great object of those Schools is, not to teach Science, but to impart practical information. The scholar is taught all that appertains to Agriculture, even to a perfect understanding of every machine used—so perfectly that he can pick it to pieces and put it together again with facility.—The instruction thus gained is not alone profitable for one year, but for a lifetime, so that when a man dies he may leave his son a practical farmer.

Here, in this country, said Mr. F. very little has been done in this matter—very little practically, at least. Even $100,000 applied for Agricultural Institutions among us would do great good. In such establishments let the pupils not talk about the moon and stars, &c. but of things immediately around them, and let the teacher inculcate a love for agricultural pursuits. Even six months' instruction in this manner would be vastly beneficial.

In mentioning the fine state of *Irrigation* in Europe, Mr. F. said that while in Lombardy he had been particularly struck by this feature of the country. It is so perfect that on the 2d day of the month of May the *second crop* had been laid down just as he passed through—he turned from the triumphs of Art, Napoleon's Triumphal Arch, Canova's beautiful statues, and all like scenes, and forget them all at sight of the mills and fine agricultural arrangements of the Lombardians. [N. Y. Tribune.

NEW JERSEY. The Trenton News says that in every part of New Jersey, the earth will be taxed to its utmost—that every inch of ground has been put under contribution—that the farmers are laboring day and night to get in as large crops as possible. One man, who usually plants five acres of potatoes, has put in sixteen; another has doubled his usual quantity of wheat, and a third has cultivated four or five times the usual quantity of corn planted. If the season should prove to be favorable, the crops of the present year will far exceed those of the last.

It is estimated that the surface planted with corn this year in the State, exceeds that of last year by 100,000 acres, which ought to yield three or four million bushels.

LARGE CARGOES. The Br. ship Pemberton, 1000 tons, cleared at New Orleans 3d inst. for Liverpool with 2539 bales cotton, 20,000 bushels corn 700 tierces beef, 264 bbls. lard, 10 hhds. bacon, and 3200 staves.

BUILDING WITH UNBURNT BRICK.

The Prairie Farmer, published at Chicago, (Ill.) has given a full account of the process of making bricks for building the walls of houses. The bricks are made of clay, sand, and cut straw, but are not burnt; they are made large, say 12 or 18 inches long, and 6 inches thick. The Albany Cultivator states that houses have been built with these materials at the village of Geneva, and that they are approved of and thought to be economical. The editor says:—

"From various experiments which have been made within a few years, the evidence is becoming strong, that the best mode of building dwelling houses, for combining cheapness, durability, solidity, warmth, and dryness, is with UNBURNT BRICK.

A number of houses have been erected with great success with this material, at the village of Geneva, in western New York, within a few years, and their superiority has also been proved at Chicago, as appears from an able and interesting communication on this subject, which appeared a few weeks since in the Prairie Farmer. In both these localities, the cheapness, as well as other advantages, which, from the statements of different builders, nearly agree, are very apparent and striking.

These houses being of a more porous material than stone or brick, are much warmer, and less subject to dampness, and not being lathed internally, except on a part of the partition walls, afford very few hiding places for rats and mice.—They are also far less liable to destruction by fires for the same reason. In order that their advantages may be more fully understood, a brief statement of the mode of erection may be useful.

The bricks are made of good clay, with which a small portion of sand must be mixed, the quantity of which will vary with the purity of the clay. Straw or coarse grass is then chopped with an axe about six inches long, and worked in with the clay. A yoke of oxen will work a bed of clay in about four hours sufficient to give employment to two active men in making the brick for a day. The size of the brick is usually quite large, or six inches thick, one foot wide, and fifteen inches long. At Chicago they are usually made eighteen inches long, with a few a foot long to break joints, &c. There are two modes of loosening the bricks from the mould. One is to have a sliding bottom; the other, and perhaps the best, is to have a narrow slit or opening at each end of the bottom, which admit air, so that when inverted the brick readily falls out of its own weight. The side pieces should project beyond the ends, to receive cross rods for handles. Two men will make three hundred in a day. They soon become dry enough to be set on edge, then on end, and lastly in piles one above another, the asperities of the surface admitting freely the circulation of the air between them. In a few weeks, if in summer, they will be hard, tough, and dry enough to lay in the wall. The mortar is made of the same material as the brick, and cements the wall firmly together. The building may be very expeditiously performed.

The walls must in all cases be laid on stone or hard brick underpinning or cellar wall, and should commence two feet above the surface of the ground. The partition walls may be made of unburnt brick, six or eight inches thick, but if a cellar is beneath, or otherwise, partition walls of stone or hard brick, must invariably form the foundation. A fine house in Chicago, where a cellar could not be dug, had all the partitions of the same material, so that neither rats and mice, nor fire, could pass from one room to another except through the doors. A *cellar* adjoining was built on the surface of the ground, three feet lower than the main floor, and in addition to the exterior wall a foot thick, it had another within, six inches thick, enclosing an intermediate space of air. It never froze in winter, and formed an admirable cellar.

The wood work is connected with the walls according to the usual mode in brick and stone houses, and the unburnt bricks receive and hold firmly all nails driven into them.

The plastering on the inside, which is applied directly to the walls, must be quickly finished, as it dries with great rapidity. After the building has stood one year or more, a coat of plastering, similar to that given to other brick and stone houses, is applied outside, which if well done, and of good material, forms a handsome finish.

According to the article in the Prairie Farmer, the cost of the wall itself, compared with that of a common brick wall of equal thickness, is as 5 or 5 1-2 to 14 or 15; or but little more than one-third. As lathing the interior is obviated, the cost of the inner plastering is reduced to one half. And a handsome outside cement is about two-thirds as expensive as three coats of white paint, and needing no subsequent renewing, is less than half as costly in a series of years. An acquaintance who lately erected a house of this kind with accurate bills of outlay, estimates its total cost at two-thirds that of a common wood frame house, and one-half that of a common brick house, while he considers it superior in excellence to either. He drew the brick one mile to the place of building. Where suitable clay cannot be had within several miles, the increased distance would very slightly augment the expense."

☞ For our part we have not much to say, having no experience in this mode of building, and having no favorite theory in relation to it. In the country wooden houses are more agreeable to our taste and feelings than brick or stone houses; but if unburnt brick, in the form of hewn stone, can be made strong enough to resist the weather of our climate, and impervious to dampness, they may prove quite economical in districts where timber is scarce and clay is plenty.

But in many towns in Middlesex county clay is more scarce than timber. Builders in the town of Framingham now send a dozen miles for brick.—And the city of Boston is now employing carters of brick from Northboro' to make the aqueduct from Long Pond. Many bricks have been carted from Cambridge and Charlestown to Framingham, a distance of 20 miles; and they may continue to be so carried till doomsday, or till the spirit moves to build the railway to Weston, whence the cars run directly through the brickyards where clay is plenty.

We hope some brickmaker will make and try for building in Massachusetts unburnt bricks and let us know the cost and the consequences. [Editor.

MECHANIC ARTS.

MACHINE FOR TURNING STATUARY.

One of the most remarkable inventions of the age is that of Mr. Thomas Blanchard, of Boston, for turning busts, in a lathe. The art of turning cylinders, bulls, and any thing of uniform circular form, in the common lathe, has long been practised by ordinary turners, and is familiar to every body. But the idea of turning in a lathe articles deviating from circular forms appears at first blush, preposterous and absurd. And yet precisely such a machine has been invented for turning forms of various irregular shapes, such as gun barrels and gun stocks, spokes of wheels and shoe lasts, wig blocks, tackle blocks, and last, not least in importance, busts of the human head! Machines for all these purposes have been invented by Mr. Blanchard, and of the latter description is now in full and successful operation in Boston.

The process of casting busts in a mould, after a model, has long been practised, and they may be produced of lead, brass, iron, bronze, or any other malcable substance, as readily as pewter spoons, or bullets, may be cast in a mould. But the idea of turning out busts from beautiful marble, by machinery and steam power, in any quantities and of various sizes, and with the most perfect accuracy, after a single model, is truly astonishing, and would never have been dreamed of but by a creative genius like that of Thomas Blanchard. Imagine, gentle reader, a steam engine, in rapid motion, whirling round, and turning out the human head and face divine, with nose, chin, lips, forehead, eyes, ears, neck, breast and shoulders, of perfect proportion and accuracy to nature! Imagine such an eccentric machine, and you will have some idea of the wonderful stretch of invention which conceived and completed such a faculty.

Such a wonderful machine is now in successful operation in Boston, and if any person will take the trouble to search, he can see a bust of Daniel Webster rapidly revolving in one end of a lathe, and at the other he will see *fac simile* heads of the great expounder, of any desired sizes, turned out from marble, by machinery.

When one of these heads was presented to Mr. Webster, and he was informed by what process it was produced, he exclaimed, in astonishment, that it was the "most wonderful invention of the age." Well he might; for who can imagine such a curious art? Description is out of the question. He who doubts, or would understand it, must see for himself. I have seen it, and there it is, open to the inspection of any respectable inquirer.

Busts of Judge Woodbury, of the Supreme Court of the United States, have also been turned from the same lathe, and those who are familiar with the face of the learned Judge, can attest the accuracy of the likeness. What is equally curious, busts and cameos may be turned after one and the same model, into imitations of any sizes, from a colossal bust, to a miniature face suited for a lady's brooch.

Thos. Blanchard was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1788. He has been the originator of many useful things, besides the lathe, for turning multiform objects. His inventive genius was early developed. At the age of thirteen he invented a machine for paring apples, which operated well, and was much used in the village where he then lived.

His next invention was that of a machine for making tacks. At the age of fourteen he was employed by his elder brother, with other boys, to manufacture tacks. The mode of operation was,—after cutting thin plates of iron into minute particles, or points, of suitable size for tacks, to take up each one separately between the fingers, and hold it in a vice, till a blow was given by a hammer, for making a flat head. This tedious process of making tacks was the only one then known. After working all day long, it required much time to ascertain, by actual counting, how many tacks was made by each operative, to know how much each had earned. After a day's work, it was rather too much to go into this computation, and Blanchard soon invented a machine to ascertain the number with exactness. This consisted simply of a little wheel turning one cog every time the hammer finished a tack, while a small bell announced each thousand completed.

But this counting apparatus was a matter of mere temporary expediency, to save the time of counting at night, the tacks made in course of the day. He then conceived the plan for making tacks, in any quantities, by machinery. After persevering for five or six years, about 1812 he produced a machine that would make 500 tacks in a minute. He had only to place the iron in a hopper, and tacks of more perfect shape and finish of head and point were produced, than had ever before been made by manual labor. Securing a patent he sold the right for $5000.

Soon afterward he turned his attention to making gun-barrels. It was at that time an irksome process of manual labor, to produce a common gun-barrel. The art of turning such an instrument was unknown. Mr. Blanchard set his wits to work to make a power machine to turn out a whole barrel, from muzzle to breech. It was an easy process to turn the muzzle end, but at the lower part, the machinery, by a self-acting change, was made to accommodate itself adroitly, to the oval and octagonal parts of the breech. All this was accomplished with great facility by steam power. Gun-barrels were thus made, not only with rapidity, but of superior finish, uniformity and value to those made by manual labor, and he secured a patent for the invention. This remarkable improvement attracting the attention of the government, he was engaged to put up one of his machines at the United States arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts, and afterward at Harper's Ferry, Maryland.

When his apparatus was first started at Springfield, the workmen came round to see the experiment. On its successful operation, one of the workmen remarked to another, "this man has upset our art." One of the gun-stock makers said that "he could not upset him, for the stranger could not turn a gunstock." Blanchard replied that "he would try."

Nothing daunted, he again set his wits at work to invent a machine for turning so irregular a form as a gun-stock! After trying various experiments, he finally succeeded in making a lathe to turn out gun-stocks with accuracy and facility, by steam power! He secured a patent for the invention, and it is now in successful operation at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, and has literally "upset the art" of making gun-stocks by the slow process of manual labor.

This curious machine was at once applied to making shoe lasts, hat blocks, tackle blocks, and all similar utensils; and while it put an end to the tedious process of making such articles by hand labor, it produced far more perfect specimens.

In 1825, Mr. Blanchard applied his mind to locomotive power, and constructed a steam carriage for common roads. He exhibited the model in Washington, in shape of a horse and carriage, which elicited high commendations from Mr. Calhoun, then Vice President of the United States, and other distinguished men. It was applicable to railroads, would go forward and backward, and turn corners. He applied to it the *turn-out*, or "switches," now in common use. He secured a patent as usual, and as early as 1826 submitted his plans for a railroad to the Legislature of Massachusetts and obtained the favorable report of a committee of the House. His ideas, however, being then generally deemed visionary his schemes proved abortive.

He next submitted his plans to the Legislature of New York, and applied for a charter for a railroad from Albany to Schenectady. But Gov. Clinton was so much engrossed with his "big ditch" as to prevent any attention to such a visionary scheme as a railroad.

About the same time he invented an improvement in steamboat machinery, to enable boats of small draft to ascend the rapids of rivers, and his plan is now in general use, for ascending rivers of narrow, shallow and rapid channels. His boat was the first to ascend the Connecticut, from Hartford to Bellows Falls, to the surprise of those on that river who had never seen a steamboat.

Such are among the valuable inventions of Thomas Blanchard, a farmer's son, whose only means of education were the common country schools, in a secluded part of the country, at the close of the last century. Like all other inventors and innovators, he had to contend against ignorance and prejudice. At the very moment when he was on the eve of producing most curious and useful inventions, he was ridiculed by up-starts as a crack-brained enthusiast. More fortunate, however, than most other inventors, his perseverance has been crowned with success, and he still lives to enjoy the rich fruits of his genius and labors. [Boston Courier.

HOW TO COLOR GREEN.—I am not at all accustomed to writing, and never extended my views beyond the acts of practical housewifery, hence I don't know whether I can put anything in a proper shape for your valuable paper; but wishing to contribute my mite for the benefit of the "sisterhood," I will comply with the request of one of their number by giving my method of *coloring green*.

I put two ounces of indigo into four ounces of oil of vitriol, (sulphuric acid,) about two weeks before I want to color; shaking it well every day. When ready for coloring I make a strong decoction of black oak bark, sufficient to wet what I design to color. To this I add one pound of alum to every eight pounds of yarn; stirring it till the alum is all dissolved. Then pour in of the mixture of indigo till I think I have it of the shade desired. Then put in the yarn, as much at once as I can; let it be over the fire for twenty-five or thirty minutes; then lift it out to air a few minutes, then return it to the kettle and let it simmer three hours, stirring it frequently.

I think the two ounces of indigo will color ten pounds of yarn deep green, and five pounds pale green. The pale green is managed in the same way, only use a less quantity in indigo. I have one hundred and fifty yards of carpet on my floors, all of my own make, and if you come this way just call and see if I can't color green.

—[Ohio Cultivator. JANETTE.

TO CURE WARTS OR CORNS. Messrs. Editors,—Take the yolk of an egg, thicken it with fine salt, which apply as a poultice at night, leaving it off in the morning. Thus continue for two or three nights, until the part affected bears a whitish appearance; then leave it off entirely, and the wart or corn, it is said, will come out, *root and branch*. If a little of the leaves of rue is bruised and added, it is said to be the better. Although I heard a practical physician say not long since, who was complaining bitterly of the corns on his toes, on being asked why he did not cure them, that it was a matter of impossibility, without dissecting the toe. The corn, said he, originated in the joint, and there is no other way of coming at it but by dissection. Now my corns always appear to originate at the surface, and if suffered to remain, appear to proceed to the joint. I have cured some very obstinate ones by the above process. Therefore I would say to your readers who have corns which did not originate in the joint, to try it, and I presume it will cure them; and if in the course of two or three years they appear again, try it over; or even admitting the corn to originate in the joint, try it, it will cost but little. A SUBSCRIBER.

Lee Co., Iowa, Feb. 1847.

[Prairie Farmer.

NEW PAINT. Mr. H. Page has patented an Oil Integument, or Skin of Paint, by which facility is afforded for interior or exterior decorations. The patentee, after pointing out the various inconveniences which the public experience, in having the painting, graining and oil decorations done on the premises, proceeds to show some of the advantages which he obtains by substituting a prepared skin of paint for the ordinary, common painting. These advantages are apparent in the decoration of ceilings, or in the execution of any kind of flat ornamental work, whether it be imitation of woods, marbles, lettering in gold or colors, on walls or wood-work; as it is only necessary that the dimensions of the parts to be ornamented should be previously taken, and the work can be completed at the artist's shop or study. The author next describes the process of manufacture, remarking that the skins at present made are 12 feet by 3 feet, that being found the most convenient size, but they can be made of any dimensions. The mode of fixing the skin is to rub down the surface on which it is to be fixed; when thoroughly cleaned, it is gone over with boiled oil and gold size (a smear is sufficient,) and the skin is then laid on with a soft cloth, as in the ordinary paper hanging. [The Builder.

GREAT CASTING. The New York papers record the casting, on Saturday afternoon, of the bed plates for the engines of the steamship United States, one of the contemplated line of packets between New Orleans and Liverpool. About twenty-seven tons of iron were melted, and the plates, when dressed off, will weigh some twenty-four tons. This is the largest casting ever effected in America, and the operation was in all respects successfully performed at the works of Messrs. Secor & Co. The cost of the engines will be $115,000, and the ship will be a splendid vessel of 2200 tons and over 1000 horse power.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. In commerce, Liverpool has fairly got ahead of London, although in 1801 it had a population of only 77,653, and in 1700 only 5,000. The following is an official statement of the tonnage cleared at each port during the year 1845 including coasters:—

	Liverpool.	London.
Foreign tonnage

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1847.

William Buckminster, Editor.

THE CROPS AND THE MARKETS.

From the accounts which we receive from all quarters we feel confident we shall have a good supply of the English grains. The Southern States have even better prospects than they had last year, and the Western States can hardly fail of a great harvest, as more acres were sown than ever before.

The cool weather has been favorable to English grain and to potatoes, and we have never known potato vines to look more dark than at present. If they are not blasted we shall have a great supply this season.

Winter wheat and rye will be ready for the reapers in about two weeks, and holders of old grain will do well to *realize* in time. We want *more speculators* that they may *compete* more earnestly with the consumers of bread. When we have half a dozen routes to the west—to Upper Canada and all that;—a *few* speculators will not be able to hold the staff of life in their own hands. Competition among speculators will avail more than all the scolding at the hoarders of grain.

New York will yet widen her canal, and *permit* grain to be brought on her railways. And Massachusetts will see that a little more *competition* on her railways will not entirely ruin the holders of stock in the Worcester and the Western Companies. While the Worcester is dividing ten per cent annually, besides hoarding up a great fund for a rainy day—for trespasses and sins committed in worthless *branches*—the Committees of the legislature may possibly open their eyes, and instead of darkening counsel by words, give liberal advice to those who appoint them.

The weather is now quite favorable to Indian corn. Yesterday and Thursday were real yellow days—corn days—and though the wind yesterday was northerly, we had no advices from the snow drifts of Canada. We suspect they have scampered like Mexican patriotism, and yielded to the fire of the great gun, which now so gloriously influences our hemisphere.

EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION. Though the New York canal is open, the cost of bringing flour and corn through it is excessive, and farmers gain but little when their produce is at the highest. We see it stated in some of the Ohio papers that farmers in the interior of that State are much pleased that they can have one dollar a bushel for wheat, while at the same time it is sold for two dollars in New York.

If farmers can realize but one dollar at such times, what is their market wheat worth to them when the price is less than one dollar in New York? It is worth nothing at present rates, of portage; hence the necessity of opening new routes or roads to facilitate the transportation. New York people want a little competition to bring them to proper terms. Their railways are not be used for flour while the canal is unfrozen, but their canal is choked up with produce, and people may starve while the heavy gates of their canal locks are opening and shutting.

But there is a remedy for all evils, and the remedy for such evils as this lies in competition. There is nothing equal to this to bring prices to a proper level, and give producers a fair share of the profits of business, instead of letting speculators take all.

The Ogdensburg railway, leading from Ogdensburg, on lake Ontario, to lake Champlain, will be a rival route that will operate to the advantage of the public, though it may not pay so much to the State as the long canal does. We look to this enterprise, which is now in progress, as one of the most important that has been projected since railways came into fashion. Flour, within two years, will be brought from the great lakes to Boston, by railway through Vermont, for one half the sum that is now charged on the New York canal and the Western railway. This is prophecy at present, but if it shall not prove true history within a couple of years we will drop the business of foretelling events, for one week at least.

☞ Horace Greeley, Esq. editor of the New York Tribune, is on an excursion west, and will go to lake Superior. From Detroit he writes home, and wonders at the narrow policy of the canal Commissioners. He says there is now at Detroit an agent offering to transport flour from Michigan through the Welland canal, (the Canada canal that unites lakes Ontario and Erie) through lake Ontario, and down the St. Lawrence, to Montreal, thence by railway to lake Champlain, to Albany and New York, for the same price that is now charged from Buffalo to New York.

This agrees well with our own impressions which appear in another column of this week's Ploughman. New York should either widen her canal or let her railways be used for the convenience of the public. It is too large a State to cherish a narrow policy.—There should be more than one way from Ontario to the East.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE. We are informed by the authorities of the city of Boston that the anniversary this year will be celebrated on Monday the fifth of July. —*Services* in the TREMONT TEMPLE, and a *dinner* at FANEUIL HALL.

☞ The bark Mary and Martha, from Limerick, with 122 immigrant passengers arrived at quarantine on Thursday. She had a twenty-eight days' passage, and the Captain reports all well. There were 1377 passengers on board about 20 vessels at Deer Island.

☞ It is believed at Monterey that Gen. Taylor will soon proceed to San Luis Potosi, probably by the last of June. No resistance will probably be offered, and the only consequence will be that our troops will have another city *under protection*.

☞ Hon. J. T. Buckingham resigned the Presidency of the Bunkerhill Monument Association, at the late annual meeting, after serving twelve years. The thanks of the Society were voted to him unanimously.

☞ Wm. Borrowscale was called for trial on an indictment for picking the pocket of Mr. Haven of Medford, at the Eastern depot. The defendant did not appear, and his bail is charged to the amount of $1000.

☞ Cucumbers are in the market—$1 00 per dozen. Hundred of barrels of peas are in from the adjacent towns. Hay is lower—calves higher. No change in butter, cheese or eggs. Apples higher.

☞ By the latest accounts from the south, Col. Doniphan had arrived at New Orleans, with seven companies.

☞ Information is wanted of one Benj. Miller lately of Saugus, who has removed without giving any notice where to send his paper and without settling his account.

☞ At the Palmer depot a woman took up a vial of Oil of Tansy and tasted of it. She died in 45 minutes.

☞ Thermometer in our office 78 deg. at 10—in State street 85 deg. This 'll do.

THE WEATHER. We had a little wet on Saturday last—more on Sunday—Monday—and Tuesday; and our grass fields are thoroughly saturated with moisture; we can hardly fail to have a good supply of hay. The sun came out again on Wednesday, and all hands rejoiced to see his shining face.

Corn wants more heat to bring it forward. It is a maxim that "July and August are the months to make corn." But these months must have something to make it of; for corn is not made in sixty-two days. Our weather is now fine and comfortable, but not so hot as corn delights in. People sleep with a covering of one sheet and a blanket, but the blanket must come off before corn will grow so fast as to be heard half a mile, snapping its roots.

THE BOY'S SUMMER BOOK. This is an excellent little book for boys, containing 36 illustrations excellently engraved. It is descriptive of the season, scenery, rural life and country amusements, and is published by Harper & Brothers for 37 1-2 cents.

Number 25, of the "Pictorial History of England" is now ready. (Binney & Otheman, 1 Cornhill, have the above.)

BOOK FOR CHILDREN. We have received a little volume entitled "Father's Pictures of Family Influence, for his own Children to read," published by David Heard, Jr., of Holliston. It is appropriately written to interest and improve children, by a story of parental fidelity and a sister's excellent conduct.

☞ In the Municipal Court on Thursday Solomon Goldsmith of Roxbury was tried for selling diseased meat, and acquitted.

SPECIE FOR THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY. We have not yet arrived at the results of Mr. Secretary Walker's magnificent project of obtaining ten millions a year from Mexico through her custom-houses. On the contrary, specie is flowing into Mexico from the United States, and among other cases we observe that the steamer Massachusetts, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. from New Orleans, had on board half a million of specie, which was to be despatched to the army in two trains, one under command of Col McIntosh, the other under that of Gen. Cadwallader, and some voltigners. [Courier.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY. Nine hundred dollars of altered money were detected at the Suffolk Bank on Monday morning, received in one package from the Bank of Burlington, Vt., and so well executed as to defy detection, except by the best judges. In this lot were four $1 bills of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank changed to $100; two of the same changed to $50 each, and eight $1 bills Massachusetts Bank, to $50 each. Counterfeit $5's on the Andover Bank are becoming quite common. [Transcript.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT. Governor Briggs has issued orders for the 1st regiment of light infantry, with the rifle corps and lancers attached, to hold itself *in readiness* to perform escort duty on the day of the arrival of the President in Boston—the whole to be under the command of Col. B. F. Edmands.

THE PRESIDENT arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday, about two o'clock, P. M., and the military in full force, and a large concourse of people, were out to meet him.

A HIGHWAYMAN. We are informed that, on Saturday afternoon last, just before dark, as a gentleman and his wife were riding in a chaise near Wenham Pond, a man, apparently masked, stepped from the road side, and endeavored to stop the horse, making an attempt to seize the bridle; but the animal, becoming frightened, started off quickly, and thus got clear of the intruder. As soon at the chaise had passed, the man fired a pistol, but no damage was done. [Salem Gazette.

GIRARD COLLEGE. The very handsome salary of $4000 per annum has been fixed upon, as the allowance of the President of the Girard College, J. R. Chandler, Esq., our old friend just retired from the United States Gazette. Who would grubble longer among types and bodkins, with such a temptation before him? [Courier.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED. A special train of five carriages was taken from London to Birmingham, recently, in 2 hours and 30 minutes, the running time not exceeding two hours, being average speed of 56 miles an hour. The maximum speed for upwards of a mile was 75 miles an hour; and the last 21 miles were run in 21 minutes. The engine used is called Stephenson's patient.

MONEY FOUND. Mr. Henry J. Darling, of Chelsea, while going from Boston to Newburyport, on Friday last in a chaise, lost his pocket-book, which contained about 20 dollars in money and $1700 in notes. Yesterday, Mr. Charles M. Chapman returned the pocket book to Mr. Darling, it having been found by his brother on the road in Ipswich. The notes and money were all safe. [Atlas.

THE AIR LINE RAILWAY. A resolution passed the Connecticut House of Representatives on Tuesday, authorizing the New York and Boston Railroad Company to commence operations when the sum of $200,000 is subscribed to their stock—but prohibting them from building the bridge over the Connecticut at Middletown till the sum of $20,000,000 is subscribed. [New York Journal of Commerce.

HEAVY ROBBERY. The shop of Howland & Suffin, manufacturing jewelers, Ann street, New York, was opened on Tuesday night, the safes opened, and from $4000 to $5000 in rings, bracelets, &c. stolen. Mr. Howland was about to leave for Boston, and a portion of the goods were packed to be taken with him.

The deaths in New York, last week, were 308.—Of consumption and marasmus, 50; of fevers 65 of which 21 were typhus and 22 typhoid; of diarrhoea 20; of convulsions 22. Of the whole number, 175 were natives of the United States, and 110 of Ireland.

SHIP FEVER IN VERMONT. The people of Rutland, Vt., have been thrown into some excitement by the appearance of several cases of ship fever in their town. They were, with a single exception, confined to emigrants who had just arrived, and who were attacked on their passage through the country in pursuit of labor.

Judge Leland died at his residence in Fayette last Sunday night. During the night he complained of indisposition, and before his wife could light the candle he expired. He was well on going to bed. [St. Louis Republican.

FIRE IN CHELSEA. The patent oil factory of Rogers, Turner & Co., at the foot of Mount Bellingham, in Chelsea, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

Isaac Mooney, tried in Worcester last week for the death of John Buttersworth, in Charlton, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the state prison.

The Senate of Connecticut refused, 11 to 10, to concur with the house in repealing the section of the sir line railway bill authorising a bridge over the Connecticut river at Middletown.

THE RAIL that is to be used for the second track between Worcester and Springfield, has been ordered of the Tremont Company, and will be superior to any pattern ever laid in this country. It will weigh 70 lbs. to the yard.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Benjamin Cowell, collector of the customs at Providence, R. I., in the place of Hezekiah Willard, deceased.

The barn and out buildings of Mrs. Luke Ashburnet, in Stockbridge, were burnt up, a few days since. *A fire cracker caused the fire.*

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE. A letter from Jalapa to the Alexandria Gazette, which is said by the National Intelligencer to come from a source entitled to confidence, contains, among other things, the following:

There is not the least prospect in the world of peace. Mr. Trist is here, and, as I understand, with full power to treat. I fear that there is not the best understanding in the world between him and Gen. Scott. This is another of those sort of accidents that we, who have been here near two years, feel may possibly keep us here a year longer—not that either gentleman feels disposed to prolong the war. I only mean to say that the co-operation cannot be as cordial or as confidential as it would be, were their personal and official relations that of friends. Gen. Scott would have been a most fortunate choice for the President, and from his position could have taken advantage of points and circumstances that might occur, which being handed over to another person would lose their value. I have had conversations with persons who have listened for hours to Gen. Scott's views in regard to the political relations between the two countries, and no one can listen to him without being deeply sensible that he has studied the subject as a statesman, and would have done honor to the President, the country, and himself, had he been entrusted with the negotiation. He has had an opportunity of conversing freely within the last month with the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favorable opportunity for a negotiator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our country was willing to do. I doubt not that, so far as he was entrusted with the President's views, he improved the opportunity; but the important and vital document was wanting—he had no authority or power to speak as an ambassador.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO. The New York Tribune translates a letter from a correspondent of the Spanish paper at New Orleans, from which we take the following:—

The preparations for defence of the capital against the Americans are a complete farce, in spite of all that the papers say, and if Gen. Scott were to present himself to-morrow with his handful of men, he would enter without meeting any resistance from the two hundred thousand inhabitants of the city. I have no doubt that we shall see the Fourth of July of this year celebrated here with as much noise and enthusiasm as can be displayed in New York or Philadelphia. Almost all who are not military men are in favor of peace, and have not the fear of declaring their sentiments, which restrained them only a month ago. Meanwhile, if the soldiers pretend to desire war, it is not from patriotism or a desire to defend the nation, but because they hope for the opportunity of practising *vandalism* and robbery, such as even the Americans cannot equal.

The clergy, that *reverend* body which not long since seemed disposed at last to give a considerable portion of their treasures for the defence of the country, seem to have changed their intentions since reading the last proclamation of Gen. Scott to the Mexican nation, dated at Jalapa, the 11th ult. Seeing that the Americans promise to respect the property of the church, and that up to the present time they have done so, the *patriotic* Mexican clergy have decided NOT TO CONTRIBUTE of their substance for the defence of their native land. This proves that if, before, they were willing to do something, it was because they thought their possessions in danger if ever the "*Yankis*" should get their hands on them, and as they must lose them any way, they resigned themselves to making a *generous gift* to their dear country. But now, when they see a thousand guaranties and securities offered, gaining confidence in the possibility of an escape without losing their wealth, the reverend fathers reckon it prudent to shut up their coffers again and avoid the falling of their money into profane hands which might convert it into a means of destruction and extermination. O, they are exceedingly *patriotic*, very admirable servants of the country—these gentlemen, the priests of Mexico!

The election of President and Vice-President of the republic is now being gone through with. Nothing positive is known of the result, but it is confidentially believed that Gen. Herrera will once more return to the presidential chair. It is said that he is disposed to enter into negotiations with the "*Yankis*," but on this point there is great diversity of opinion. We shall know the result within ten or twelve days, and by that time it will not be strange if we have the little American army at the gate of the same Mexico.

FROM TAMPICO. We are indebted to a commercial house of this city, for the following extract of a letter dated: [New Orleans Bulletin.

Tampico, June 1, 1847. For the information of the merchants and masters of vessels, I inform you, that any vessel loaded in whole or in part with government stores, if she brings a single package for a private individual, will have to pay full tonnage money.

The steamship Fanny, though four-fifths of her cargo was for government, had to pay the full tonnage, which was considerably more than her freight for private account. Col. Gates has also issued an order to the Collector, ordering him to charge one per cent. on the amount of the invoice on all goods that may remain in the public store more than three days, although there is nothing to authorize it, in the tariff as published.

Business is perfectly at a stand here. The Mexicans have a complete cordon of guerilla parties all around us, and no one can venture ten miles from the city without being robbed of all their goods, and very lucky if they are not murdered.

☞ The Traveller gives the following account of the much talked of "Massachusetts Regiment."

THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS. Capt. Webster is now in Boston, for what purpose we do not know. Capt. Ashley is also hereabouts, recruiting his health. Capt. Crowninshield was at last accounts in New Orleans. Capt. Woodbury and Capt Whiting have arrived at New Orleans. The latter returns on the recruiting service, having "generously consented to let his men go into the other companies to fill them up." The regiment, all told, has short of 650 men now. General Cushing, by promotion, without having snuffed gunpowder at all, has lost sight of the regiment. Colonel Wright and Major Abbott stick to the wars, being left almost alone in their glory.

MEXICAN PRIVATEERS. Captain Ingersoll, of the bark Nautilus, which arrived at this port from Gibralter, states that four feluccas, under Mexican commissions, were known to be cruising in the Mediterranean, and one, formerly belonging to Gibraltar, was said to have been stopped by the French authorities while fitting out at or near Oran, on the coast of Barbary. A river to the south of Mogadore, on the Barbary coast, was said to be the place where they carried their prizes. One of these feluccas was said to be cruising to the westward of the Straits

FROM SANTA FE. Several gentlemen, among whom were Dr. Edmondson and Lieutenant Hawkins, arrived here yesterday, direct from Santa Fe, which place they left on the 3d of May. Everything was quiet up to that time, and nothing later had been received from California. The sickness among the troops at Santa Fe, which had been very extensive and fatal, had partially subsided, and very few cases were occurring. The party consisted of twenty-seven persons, with four wagons. [St. Louis Republican, June 15.

RELICS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD. There is now exhibiting at the Reading Room of the Merchants' Exchange, one of those ugly looking fire arms, used by the Mexicans, called an *escopette*, and also a sword used by the Mexican pioneers, for clearing a road through a chapparal, and which looks as though it would answer equally well for a saw, cleaver, carving knife, or cut and thrust sword. These weapons were taken at the battle of Cerro Gordo.

FROM TAMPICO. Arrivals at New Orleans bring bad accounts of the health of Tampico. It is stated that a large part of the troops were unfit for duty, and that many deaths had occurred from yellow fever.

INTERESTING FROM ZACATECAS. We yesterday had the pleasure of a conversation with Mr. Reuben Gentry, who has been several years in the Santa Fe trade, and who left Zacatecas on the 12th ult., coming direct to Saltillo, and taking the Rio Grande route home.

We learn from Mr. Gentry that there were not over 4000 men in San Luis Potosi, and so hopeless was the enemy of being able to maintain the place against Gen. Taylor, that this force had orders to retire to Queretaro, a city on the road to Mexico, should he advance. So far as Mr Gentry could learn, for he was not in San Luis, the address of the clergy of San Luis, inciting the people to support the war, has had but little effect there, and none elsewhere. So fanatical had some of the clergy become that some few of them had placed themselves at the head of guerrilla parties raised in the vicinity of Mexico.

Mr. Gentry confirms the accounts heretofore received of the apathy existing among the people of Northern Mexico as to the war. Indeed, he says, if any feeling exists among them, it is a desire for the presence of the American army. The only persons who favor the war are the clergy and the officers, both civil and military. In the state of Zacatecas the friendly feeling towards the Americans is stronger than elsewhere. The state, it will be remembered, took part with Texas in the commencement of the struggle between the federalists and centralists, and was overrun by Santa Anna with his army. Since then, the people bear an inveterate hatred to him. It was at one time expected that Gen. Taylor would march upon Zacatecas and take possession of it. The people looked for his arrival with anxiety, and the day before Mr. Gentry left there, a prominent Mexican, at a public festival, gave as a toast—"Success to Gen. Taylor and the American army," which was drank by the whole company with applause. There is, therefore, but little prospect of the enemy receiving aid from this quarter of Mexico, either in men or money.

Gen. Taylor, in a conversation with Mr. Gentry, told him that if he was reinforced, as he expected to be, he would advance upon San Luis Potosi about the middle of July, and the prospect is that there will be little if any resistance. [New Orleans Picayune.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ. The steamer Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 16th, bringing news as late as the 11th from Vera Cruz. Forty provision wagons, and one hundred mules, laden with stores, have been captured by Mexicans; and thirty Americans were killed. The accounts say:—

"The Massachusetts brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of Dr. Tudor, besides the following passengers: Mr. Joseph Harris, Mr. Tudor, U. S. A., Purser Bryan of the navy, and Mr. Bosworth and two servants.

The vomito is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz. We regret extremely to say that Paymaster Bosworth, who sailed from New Orleans on the 18th ult., sickened and died in Vera Cruz of the vomito. His remains were brought back on the Massachusetts in charge of his brother.

The most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerillas, which was partially successful. By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst. for Puebla, under charge of Lieut. Col. Mackintosh. The train had in charge $225,000 in specie, of which sum $100,000 belonged to the Paymaster's Department, the remainder to the Quartermaster.

One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack mules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops. The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th inst., and on Sunday the 6th, after advancing about twenty-five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented as a defile broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance.

The attack was made upon each extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time, the principal point, however, being the wagons, which were supposed to contain the specie. Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed, though not those containing the specie. Two hundred mules, loaded with subsistence, were taken, and thirty of our men killed.

The American Eagle of the 9th says—"Our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty," but private accounts, from responsible sources, give the loss at thirty men.

The check was so severe, that Col. Mackintosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly intrenched themselves behind their wagons, and despatches were sent off to Gen. Cadwallader, at Vera Cruz. The General left on Monday evening, the 7th inst., with a large force of about five hundred men and four howitzers.

Private accounts say further, that on the 10th a part of the Voltigners also left with four howitzers to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back towards the *Puenta Nacional*, which, some suppose, they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received the morning of the 11th—the day the Massachusetts left.

Nothing later had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason is obvious. For the present at least, the communication has been entirely cut off. We do not regard this as at all alarming, for General Cadwallader will, no doubt, open a passage to Jalapa at once; but it indicates the necessity for a cavalry force upon the line, to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who are mustered in greater force than had been anticipated, to attack a train guarded by 800 troops.

But the audacity of the guerillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing. For several nights alarms had been created in that city by their predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town.

LATER FROM MAZATLAN. The New Orleans Delta has news from Mazatlan to the 9th of May.

It was believed by the inhabitants of Mazatlan, that that port would be taken possession of by the American squadron, as soon as intelligence could be received of the capture of the City of Mexico.

Our informant left San Luis Potosi on the 25th May. All was quietude and indifference there. The inflammatory address of the clergy produced no effect upon the Potosians, who have long writhed under the inflictions of a large army quarreled upon them, and supported by extortions upon the poor people. No preparations had been made to defend the town against Gen. Taylor's army.

Indeed most of the people warmly prayed for the occupation of the city by the American Army, from which they could hope for kinder treatment than from their own army. There were about 7,000 troops at San Luis, the *debris* of Santa Anna's once proud army, and these have been orderet to the Capital, leaving only a few of the National Guards to defend the scant fortification of the city.

These defences were miserably constructed and totally inadequate to protect the city. It was rumored in San Luis that General Taylor would not match on that place, but would advance on the capital, by way of Zacetecas, the inhabitants of which are said to be highly favorable to the Americans.

General Urrea was stationed at Tula, with a large Guerilla force, levying contributions alike on friends and enemies.

THE POWER OF A GONG. On the day of the opening of the New England House, the harsh thunder of a Chinese gong for the first time mingled its war with the busy din of the city. It so happened that at the time the gong went off, there was a band of lately imported Hibernians busily at work in front of the house, with pickaxe shovel and wheel-barrow. And didn't every mother's son of them disappear, even as though a Mexican bomb were about to explode in their very midst! One poor fellow was trundling a vast pile of earth, and taking fright at the noise, he ran furiously down the hill with his loaded barrow, smashed it to flinders against a pile of grindstones, precipitated himself into the river, swam to the opposite shore, and has not since been seen. The last words he spake as he rushed off the dock, were —"Starvation at home and the divil in Amirky!" They say this was so! [Cleaveland, O. Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR. We understand that the President of the United States will leave this city on Tuesday next, on a short tour to the north. He will, we learn, be accompanied by Mr. Clifford, the attorney general, and should the state of the public business permit it, Mr. Buchanan, the secretary of state, may join him at New York; at which latter city it is expected the President will arrive on Friday next, the 25th instant. Mr. Burke of New Hampshire, Mr. Appleton of Maine, and possibly one or two other personal friends, will be of his suite. The other members of the cabinet will remain at Washington.

It would, we have no doubt, have been highly gratifying to the President, if they could, with propriety, have accompanied him. The secretary of war, who has been confined to his office —without the intermission of a single day—for nearly two years, would, we doubt not, have been pleased to accompany him throughout his tour, and especially as far as New York. The existence of the Mexican war, however, renders it prudent, in the opinion of that officer, that he should remain at his post.

The President's absence from the seat of government will not, at most, exceed a fortnight, it may not extend to half that time. He will be advised daily by the cabinet of the state of the public business; and though he does not anticipate any occurrence which will prevent him from completing his intended tour, yet, if such should unexpectedly be the case, he will feel it to be his duty at once to return from any point at which the intelligence making it necessary may reach him.

He has, we learn, been invited by the legislatures of New Hampshire and Maine to extend his visit to the capitals of those states; and we hope he may have it in his power to do so. His visit is wholly unconnected with party politics, or any political object; but is one which, at the same time that it will afford him a brief relaxation from his arduous public duties, will enable him to pay his respects to his fellow citizens of the northern section of the Union, and to take a cursory view of their institutions, their public works, and other interesting objects.

We understand that Mrs. Polk will attend the President as far as Baltimore; at which city, she and her niece, Miss R——, will separate from him on a visit to Tennessee, where they will remain five or six weeks. [Union of Saturday evening.

GEN. PILLOW'S LAST. "The sacrifice I have made of the comforts of home and the society of friends, for the rigors in the tented field, renders me capable to appreciate the many instances of infinitely greater proportionate sacrifices, among volunteers in the rank, to serve their country during the past twelve months."

The sacrifices *he* has made? If Gen. Pillow is not "the bravest of the brave," he *is* the coolest of the cool. Here is *his* sacrifice:

Gen. Pillow in account with the United States.

ITEMS.	DR.
To salary as Major General	$6000 00
To "Pickings" say	2000 00
Total	$8000 00
ITEMS.	CR.
By digging 1 ditch	$000 00
By loss of Professional services as Lawyer, perhaps	500 00
New sleeve for torn coat	1 50
Total	$501 50

Annual "damage" to the United States, $7,498-50! We hope these "sacrifices" won't be contagious, or the country will be ruined [New York Tribune.

WESTERN RAILROAD. The receipts of this great western avenue for six months, ending May 31st, contrast thus with the same time for 1846:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Other Sources.	Total.
1847,	$179,535	$336,533	$18,365	$534,433
1846,	156,656	220,956	15,708	393,320
Incr'se.	$22,879	$115,587	$2,657	$141,113

The expenditures of this year were $250,279, and last year for same six months $197,035—an increase of $141, 113 in receipts, and but $53,244 in expenses is thus established, with a net gain of $87,796 for six months. A dividend of four per cent on $3,550,000 its present capital, takes $142,-000, leaving $162,154 of earnings to meet interest, &c., and form a surplus fund. The creation of 4500 new shares, payable in cash on or before July 25th, will make an aggregate capital of four millions of dollars, on which regular semi-annual dividends are confidently expected by its managers. [Post.

WASHINGTON, June 20th. I mentioned, in my letter yesterday, that Chevalier de Lisboa has been recalled by his government. I write to confirm my statements by giving the very words of his recall. These are brief, curt, and evidently expressive of high displeasure viz:—"The emperor deems it convenient to deprive Chevalier Gaspar Jose Lisboa of his present position of minister plenipotentiary near the United States." The relations of the United States with Brazil are at this moment so unfriendly, that it will require good management and much forbearance to avoid a rupture. [Journal of Commerce.

PITTSBURGH, June 21, 1 o'clock P. M. There are six and a half feet of water in the channel to-day. The weather is very pleasant. There is a heavy speculative demand for flour and prices are tending upward, more under the excitement than from well-grounded causes. The rates are from $5,25 to 5,50. Iron is languid. Pig lead 3 7-8 to 4. Wool is improving and selling at 20 to 33 cents from common to prime. The grain market is without change.

NAVAL. The U. S. Ship of the line Ohio, Captain Stringham, has sailed from New York for Rio de Janeiro, with Mr. Tod, the new minister to Brazil, and family. On the arrival of the Ohio at Rio, Commodore Rosseau returns to the United States, and Commodore Stringham assumes the command of the station until relieved by Commodore Storer, who is to goout in the Brandywine.

A LEGAL JOKE. "Well, George," asked a friend of a young lawyer, who had been "admitted" about a year, "how do you like your new profession?" The reply was accompanied by a brief sigh to suit the occasion—"My profession is much better than my practice."

[Philadelphia North American.

FIRE. The dwelling house and buildings connected of Mr. Lyman Houghton, in the south part of Walpole, N. H., were destroyed by fire on Friday last, with nearly all their contents, the family escaping almost without clothing. The whole loss is estimated at about $2000 Mutual for $600.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, 23d P. M.

ATTACK BY CAMANCHES. Accounts from St. Louis, state that a government train for Santa Fee, under Capt. Thorp, had been attacked near Cottonwood Fort, by the Camanche Indians, and that Capt. Thorp and twelve or fifteen men had been killed. The Indians stole a large number of cattle, mules and some other articles.

There was a large Congress of Indians at Salt Plain, which was discussing some important matters.

AT HALF MAST. The colors of the shipping in port were yesterday displayed at half mast, in respect to the memory of Capt. John Spencer, of the ship North Star, who died at the lazaretto on Saturday of ship fever. A number of cases of this disease have occurred among the immigrant passengers on board the Star, and it is said the mate has also been attacked, and is now not expected to live. [Philadelphia Ledger.

☞ The entire family of Mr. William Tucker, of Anne Arundel county Md., were poisoned last Sunday by a female slave, who mixed arsenic with their coffee. Medical aid was immediately obtained, and in the afternoon they were out of immediate danger. The woman has confessed that she administered the poison, and is now lodged in jail at Annapolis.

A VIOLENT LAW-BREAKER. James Wise was brought before the Police Court yesterday, by officer Sphoor, on three complaints—first, charging him with breaking and disturbing the peace, and resisting said officer; 2d, with beating his wife, and 3d, with getting drunk. The examination was posponed till Friday, and Wise was put under bonds in the sum of $260 to appear at that time. He gave bail.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Myrick D. Dickerson to Miss Roxanna Horton.

19th inst, Mr George F. Read to Miss Bridget Gilligan.

22d inst, by Rev Mr Shiras, Dr John L. Fox, U. S. N, to Elizabeth A, daughter of Commodore Charles Morris.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr John A. Chaubet to Miss Ellen Bullou; Mr Jonathan Hopkins of Provincetown, to Miss Jannette D. Gleason, of Boston; Mr Charles Gould to Miss Betsey Starbird, both of Newton.

21st inst, by Rev Dr Lowell, Mr E. P. Whipple to Miss Charlotte B. Hastings.

30th ult, Mr L. L. Tarbell, of Boston, to Miss Caroline E. S Bennett, of Pepperell.

In East Boston, 17th inst, by Rev Mr Livermore, Mr John Tuttle to Miss Olive B. Dustan.

In Northboro', 23d inst, by Rev W. A. Houghton, Mr William Collins, of Southboro', to Miss Charlotte P. Fay, daughter of John F. Fay, Esq.

In Canton, by Rev C. W. Mellen, Mr William Spofford, of Saugus, to Miss Sarah J. Sumner, of Foxboro'. [This is a happy marriage, if the wedding cake is any indication of events.

On Sunday evening, by Rev Mr Hague, Mr Isaac Lakin to Mrs Mary Jane Pearce.

In South Natick, 22d inst, by Rev Mr Gannett, Charles B. Sedgwick, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Syracuse, to Deborah White, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Limerick, Me, 17th inst, Mr Noah R. Martin, of Chelsea, to Miss Eliza Bangs, of L.

In Danvers, 15th inst, by Rev Mr Richardson, Mr Alfred Getchell to Miss Sarah Roberts, both of Salem.

In Dedham, by Rev A. Lamson, Mr George W. Massey, of Marblehead, to Miss Mary E, daughter of Mr Leander Cutter of Dedham.

In Malden, Mr Wm. Oliver, of M, to Miss Deborah P. Palmer, of Georgetown.

In Andover, by Rev Bailey Loring, Col. John H. Clark to Miss Emily Peters.

In Newburyport, Mr George Currier, Jr. to Miss Mary E. Quimby.

In Ipswich, by Rev Mr Fitz, Mr Daniel Warner to Miss Harriet, daughter of Henry Wilson, Esq.

In Salem, Mr Caleb D. Hunking, of Haverhill, to Miss Sarah Stone, of Boston.

In Billerica, Mr Samuel S. Blodgett, of Amesbury, to Miss Hannah P. Rogers, of B.

In Ashby, 2d inst, by Rev Mr Pierce, John Everett, Esq. of Foxborough, to Miss Elizabeth M. Barrett, of A; Mr J. Addison Barrett, of Boston, to Miss Zoa Sherwin, of A.

In Peterahan, Mr Thomas S. Howe to Miss Charlotte Bigelow.

In Royalston, Mr William H. Emerson to Miss Elvira Morse.

In Greenfield, 17th inst, Frederick G. Tuckerman, Esq, of Boston, to Miss Hannah L. B, daughter of Gen. Jones.

In Brattleboro', Vt, Mr Charles P. Wood to Miss Jane King, both of Athol.

DEATHS.

In this city, 19th inst, Mr Edward White, for many years a clerk in the Boston post office.

17th inst, Mrs Nancy, widow of the late Daniel W. Stevens, 66.

18th inst, very suddenly, Mrs Ann R, wife of Frederick Perkins, and daghter of the late Samuel B. Spear, of Townsend, Mass, 32.

16th inst, Mr Jonathan Ingalls, 82.

16th inst, Mrs Catharine Callender, widow of the late John Callender, Esq, 71.

22d inst, Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Little, 54.

In South Boston, 19th inst, Mr Samuel Howard, 64; Mr Thomas H. J. Cargill, printer, 37.

In Charlestown, 21st inst, Ruth Helen, only child of Foster and Henrietta P. Church, 1 yr, 3 mos. 19 days.

In Leominster, 6th inst, Mr William S. Carter, 36.

In Groton, 4th inst, Mr Parker Fitch, 36. He was a worthy mechanic.

In Sudbury, 16th inst, Jesse Goodnow, 35.

In Newburyport, 19th inst, Mrs Martha Knapp, 96, relict of Nathaniel Knapp; 20th inst, Mrs Harriet M, wife of Mr John Barton, and daughter of Mr Thomas Pritchard, 24; 17th inst, Jacob Hale, Jr., 29.

In Haverhill, Miss Wealthy J. Mitchel, 11 yrs; 21st inst, Mr Ezbon Fellows, 41.

In Lynn, Lucy Anna, daughter of Dr. R. S. Rogers, 1 yr.

In Gloucester, W. Parish, 15th inst, Nancy Roberts, 22.

In Methuen, 20th inst, Mrs Eunice S, wife of Mr Charles Tufts and daughter of Mr Peleg Churchill.

In Swampscot, 22d inst, Miss Lydia Ingalls, 95.

In Worcester, 16th inst, Mrs Harriet S, wife of Mr Charles E. Gates, and daughter of the late Willard Wales, of Franklin, 35; 17th, Mr Leander M. Gimby, 28.

In North Brookfield, Mrs Louisa H, wife of Mr Bezer Keith, and daughter of Mr Jonas Harwood, 19.

In Robbinston, Me, Isabella, wife of Samuel Bott, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, 93 yrs, 6 mos.

In Killingly, Ct, 4th inst, Mr Samuel White, 50, a soldier of the revolution.

In Matamoras, Mexico, Mr William Leavitt, son of Capt Rufus Leavitt, of Saco, Me, 25. He belonged to Capt Felt's Company, Mass. Regiment.

Number of Deaths in this city for the week ending June 19th, 66; Males 37; Females 29; Stillborn 3.

Causes: consumption 12; typhus fever 16; lung do 1; scarlet do 1; infantile 5; intemperance 1; marasmus 2; disease of the heart 2; canker 1; burns 1; inflammation of the bowels 4; accidental 1; apoplexy 1; worms 1; cancer 1; spine disease 1; dropsy on the brain 2; paralysis 3; croup 1; brain disease 2; convulsions 2; ulcers 1; teething 1; tumor 1.

Under 5 years 23; between 5 and 20 years 6; between 20 and 40 years 21; between 40 and 60 years 7; over 60 years 9.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing June 27.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	4 24	7 40	rises	15 16
MONDAY.	4 25	7 40	7 36	15 15
TUESDAY.	4 25	7 40	8 22	15 15
WEDNESDAY.	4 26	7 40

ND GRAIN.

our—The accounts brought by
considerable decline in Flour,
upset our market. Holders
g an advance, or, at least, no
refore, took them completely
y or two, nothing was done,
d not agree upon terms. The
there should be a decline, but
he. Buyers claimed $1 per
willing to concede 25c, and
ut finding purchasers. Gen-
tween selling previously at 9
higan at $9@9 12½ per bbl.
days, holders reduced their
for common brands, and $8
nd Michigan. Southern con-
sales were made for home
r bbl for corn and extra qual.
Tennessee, common brands, is
nd Michigan, $7 87½; South-
ording to quality. The re-
have fallen off greatly. On
the Western Railroad 2600
uesday only 389 bbls.
the steamer had a like paral-
market. For two or three
be induced to name a price.
t 1 10a1 12½ for yellow flat,
d, being a decline of 6a8c per
s. At the close, prices are
ade of 2000 bushels white, at
uld not command that price
s be quoted at 1 06a1 08;
n yellow, 1 12a1 14 per bu,
freely, and prices have falle
e of Northern at 60a62c, and
el.

2½ P. M. Flour starts slow.
Western at 7 25. Breaks a
Corn—Northern yellow 86a

en large sales of Flour at 87
good straight brands 7 25;
d brands in moderate quan-
extra fancy $8; Corn Meal
Ohio red sold at 175c, and
5; Corn 88a100c for mixed

les of Genesee Flour at 7
The receipts of Flour are
rther firmer to-day. Sales
prime yellow $1.

ND MEAT.

T, MONDAY, June 21.

ND, A Portland shipmaster, in a letter
ed at Westport, Ireland, May 20, alludes
to the distress in Ireland :—
To give you some idea of it, the pilot tells me
on Clare Island, out of 1700 people, not
re 20 acre planted any thing—the rest are ex-
pecting to starve to death, or, as he says, "look-
g for it." All that can raise enough to pay
r passage are emigrating, and many of the
worthy would do so, could they dispose of their
erty, conscious that if things continue in
state, it cannot be long before the starving
ple will trample all law under foot, in spite
British bayonets, and help themselves to food
wherever it can be found. The lords and land-
ders, too, will soon feel the famine, their
ds bringing no income. None will hire
en, or if they hire, they have no idea of pay-
g the rent—consequently it will be but a few
nths, if something is not done to prevent it, be-
re the whole country must become a wilder-
ss.

WILDES P. WALKER, Esq., about half-past
o'clock on Tuesday evening, riding over
Charlestown bridge with another gentleman, and
being told that a boy was overboard and drown-
g, instantly sprung from the bridge, and saved
m at the last grasp. The tide was running
rong, and the exploit of Mr. Walker was as
perilous as it was daring and noble. So little
e did he take to consider that he only threw
f his outside coat, not even detaching his
atch. This is the third person Mr. W. has
ved from drowning within a few years, at im-
inent risk to himself. The medals of humane
ieties are something, but a good deed is al-
ays its own best reward. [Post.

BEAR ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE, MAINE, JUNE 16.
The British brigantine Emerald, Captain Marge-
son, from Boston to Parsboro', ran ashore on
Mr. Duck Island, eight miles south of this
place, on Friday morning last, in a dense fog,
and will soon entirely to pieces. The crew
and passengers, including the owner and one
lady succeeded in landing in safety on the island.
The brig was entirely new, and had a part of a
cargo of merchandise on board, a small part of
which only is saved. It is not known that there
is any insurance on the brig. Cargo partly in-
sured in Boston.

MARKET, June 21.—[For the
Wet remains very dull, with
$50 do at about 92c. Whale
before noticed; holders are
demand for manufacturing,
et the views of holders, who
ize except at an advance of
of 560 bbls dark at 31c.—
ale of 10,000 lbs N West
ers.]

Quincy Market.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Ox Beef, ₩ lb.	...	@... 11
Lard, best, ₩ lb.	...	10@... 11
Do. West'n, keg	...	@...
₩ lb.	...	10@... 11
Veal, ₩ lb.	...	6@... 10
Calves, whole.	...	6@... 9
Lamb, ₩ qr.	...	75@1 25
Mutton, ₩ lb.	...	8@... 17
Sheep, whole, lb.	...	4@... 9
Chickens, ₩ pr.	...	75@1 25
Turkeys, each.	...	1 00@1 25
Pigeons, ₩ doz.	...	@...
Geese, Mongl.	...	1 25@1 75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, ₩ bush.	...	@...
Apples, dried, lb.	...	3@4c.
Oranges, ₩ box	...	5 00@6 00
Lemons, ₩ box	...	2 75@3 00
Figs, ₩ lb.	...	10@... 12
Peaches, dri'd lb.	...	a... 12
Strawberries, bx	...	25 a... 37
Cherries, quart.	...	12 a... 17
Raspberries, qt	...	@...
Gooseberries, qt	...	8 a...
Currants, quart	...	a...
Plums, ₩ quart	...	a...

Whole Quincy Market.]

LARD, &c.

Ohio Mess.	...	17 50@18 00
Do. Prime.	...	@15 00
Boston Lard, in		
bbls, ₩ lb.	...	10@... 10½
White do., do., do	...	10@... 10½
Hams, Boston, lb.	...	@... 11
Do., Ohio, ₩ lb.	...	@... 11
Tongues, ₩ bbl.		18 00@20 00

CHEESE AND EGGS.

Cheese, best, ton	...	7½@... 9
Do. common, ton	...	5@... 7
Eggs, ₩ 100 doz	...	@... 15

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, ₩ bbl.	...	@...
Onions, ₩ bbl.	...	6 50@7 50
Peppers, ₩ bbl.	...	8 00@9 00
Mangoes, ₩ bbl.	...	8 00@10 00

[Prices.]

Hides, ₩ lb.	...	11@... 15
Calcutta Cow,		
salted, each.	...	1 00@1 20
Do., dry.	...	70@... 90

Eastern pressed,
₩ ton. ... 12 50@14 00
Straw, 100 lbs. ... 60@... 65

AND sort. ... @...

PAPER.

Ex. Y. red, light. ... 16@... 16½
Do. do., heavy. ... 13@... 13½
Mass'n slaugh'r. ... 16@... 17
Do. dry hide. ... 15@... 16

Ewing, St. Geo
Co. white l'p. ... @...
Do. 1st quality. ... @...

Western, hard,
Cargo, ₩ cord. 5 00 a 5 25
Do., soft. ... a...
South Shore, h'd 6 00 a 6 25

Boom, to 4 bbsd ... 28@... 30
Bombs, super. ... 34@... 37
Do. 1st quality. ... 30@... 32
Do. 2d do. ... 19@... 20
Do. 3d do. ... 14@... 18

THE HARVEST. We continue to receive favorable accounts of the southern wheat prospects; more favorable than those from the west. We select the following notices :—

Early Harvest. The farmers in Arkansas commenced reaping their wheat the latter part of May, and the crop is represented to be a very fine one. The editor of the little Rock Gazette says the heads of the wheat grown in that region are large and heavy as he has ever witnessed.

Virginia. We are glad to learn from all quarters, that the prospect of a full crop of wheat, and of fine quality, in this part of Virginia continues to be most flattering. A letter from Lynchburg, to one of the editors, of the 16th inst., informs us that the wheat and oat crops in that region have improved wonderfully since the fine rains have set in; and it is now thought that a near approach to an average crop may be calculated upon, unless some unforseen accident shall happen. [Richmond Whig.

The Wheat Crop at the South. The Greenville, (S. C.) Mountaineer of the 11th, says—"From most every section of the Southern States, we see accounts of good wheat crops, and harvest has every where commenced. In our own immediate section, wheat will be a fair crop—some fields are excellent. The late variety of wheat, especially that which was late sown, will be injured more or less by rust."

Western Maryland Wheat Crop. The last Herald brings us very acceptable accounts of the wheat crop in the two principal counties of Western Maryland. The Hagerstown News says—"It is now confidently predicted that there will not only be a larger crop of wheat in this county this year than last, but it will be of superior quality."

The Frederick Examiner says—"the cool weather and the refreshing showers within the last three weeks, have imparted a health and vigor to the growing grain, working almost a miracle. The wheat is not so thick on the earth as could be wished, but remarkably well filled out the heads large. The average yield will be as good as last year; perhaps better."

IRELAND. A Portland shipmaster, in a letter dated at Westport, Ireland, May 20, alludes to the distress in Ireland :—
To give you some idea of it, the pilot tells me on Clare Island, out of 1700 people, not over 20 acre planted any thing—the rest are expecting to starve to death, or, as he says, "looking for it." All that can raise enough to pay their passage are emigrating, and many of the worthy would do so, could they dispose of their effects, conscious that if things continue in their present state, it cannot be long before the starving people will trample all law under foot, in spite of British bayonets, and help themselves to food wherever it can be found. The lords and landholders, too, will soon feel the famine, their rents bringing no income. None will hire men, or if they hire, they have no idea of paying the rent—consequently it will be but a few years, if something is not done to prevent it, before the whole country must become a wilderness.

WILDES P. WALKER, Esq., about half-past 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, riding over Charlestown bridge with another gentleman, and being told that a boy was overboard and drowning, instantly sprung from the bridge, and saved him at the last grasp. The tide was running strong, and the exploit of Mr. Walker was as perilous as it was daring and noble. So little did he take to consider that he only threw off his outside coat, not even detaching his watch. This is the third person Mr. W. has saved from drowning within a few years, at imminent risk to himself. The medals of humane societies are something, but a good deed is always its own best reward. [Post.

BEAR ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE, MAINE, JUNE 16. The British brigantine Emerald, Captain Margeson, from Boston to Parsboro', ran ashore on Mr. Duck Island, eight miles south of this place, on Friday morning last, in a dense fog, and will soon entirely to pieces. The crew and passengers, including the owner and one lady succeeded in landing in safety on the island. The brig was entirely new, and had a part of a cargo of merchandise on board, a small part of which only is saved. It is not known that there is any insurance on the brig. Cargo partly insured in Boston.

THE FRENCH STEAMERS. A Cherbourg date of May 20, has the following :—
A commission is now here to examine the steamers destined for the line to New York. It appears that the company complain of the bad state of the boilers and machinery. It is not known what the commission think on this matter, but this much is certain, that Darien nor Ulloa cannot be put to sea under three months in consequence of the changes to be made in the machinery.

IMPORTANT ARREST. Yesterday, one of the U. S. Deputy Marshals arrested the celebrated slave-dealer, Capt. Canot, whose establishments on the coast of Africa have given so much trouble to the armed cruizers of the United States and Great Britain. The grounds of this arrest are for having fitted out a vessel in this port for the carrying on of the slave trade, in December last, and for sailing in her on a voyage for that object. [True Sun.

SHIP FEVER. The Albany Journal states that the ship fever at the alms-house in that city is increasing. Capt. Spencer, of an immigrant ship at Philadelphia, the North Star, died at the quarantine hospital on Saturday. The mate also has been attacked with the fever, and is not expected to live. The Mercantile Journal states that Dr. J. H. York, a physician of South Boston, is sick with the ship fever.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED. A special train of five carriages was taken from London to Birmingham, recently, in 2 hours and 30 minutes, the running time not exceeding two hours, being an average speed of 56 miles an hour. The maximum speed for upwards of a mile was 75 miles an hour, and the last 21 miles were run in 21 minutes. The engine used is called Stephenson's patent.

FIRST CARGO OF MINERAL THIS SEASON. The schr. Napoleon, Captain McKay, brought down last week from the "Cliff Mine" of the Boston and Pittsburgh Company, some twenty-eight tons of copper in barrels and masses—some of the latter weighing from five to twenty-seven hundred weight. [Lake Superior News.

ACCIDENT. On Sunday last, a little son of Mr. Edward Mallory of this village, about two years of age, obtained access to a bunch of friction matches, and eating the poisonous substance with which they are prepared, died shortly after. [North Adams (Mass.) Transcript.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. A resolution in favor of the doctrines of the "Wilmot proviso," and approving the vote of the Senators and Representatives of that state in Congress thereupon, has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives by a party vote. The Whigs proposed a different series of resolves upon slavery in general which were voted down.

LICENSE LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. A bill has been introduced into the New Hampshire Legislature, proposing to submit to the license question to the people. If they decide for licenses, then taverns and retailers are to be licensed by the selectmen of the towns; if against them, "discreet persons" are to be permitted to sell spirits for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes.

Gov. Marcy making the State of New York pay for the repairs of his breeches, is looked upon as the first *anti-rent* outrage perpetrated in that State.

SPECIE. The amount of specie entered at the Custom House in this city, last week, was $117,280.

WILKINSON, who poisoned the wedding party in Texas, has been hung by due form of Lynch law.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE. A letter in the N. Y. Courier, dated Watertown, N. Y., says—

"On Monday last, the 14th inst., on Prince Hill in this county, at 5 P. M., a young man by the name of Broadhead, of Massachusetts, was attacked by fifteen men, dressed in disguises and masked, (in the Indian style, with pistols, &c.,) while on his way to Kingston, Ulster county, where he was subpœned as a witness, and himself, horse and wagon were taken from the turnpike road into the mountains, some eighty rods or more, his trunk broken open, his papers taken therefrom, strewed upon the grass and destroyed; his pockets searched and robbed of their contents, $203, and himself shamefully treated, being stabbed three times, and receiving severe wounds in the leg. He was detained until ten o'clock in the evening, when he was left by the gang. Broadhead succeeded in getting out of the wood, and found his way to Asa Griffin's, who keeps a public house in that section. Dr. Allabien, (our member of legislature,) dressed his wounds and assisted him in regaining his horse and wagon. On Tuesday morning, Broadhead left for Kingston. He had been out collecting interest on the sale of lots of land sold a number of years ago for his uncle."

SPURIOUS MONEY. There have just appeared in this city, bills of two dollars, altered from a broken Western bank to the Haverhill bank, Mass. James Gale, Cashier, H. Morse, President. The notes were engraved by the "Boston Bank Note Co., State street," and being well executed, are likely to deceive—the original name having been extracted by a chemical process. The centre piece is a sea view, with steamboat, a small row-boat, and vessels in the extreme distance.

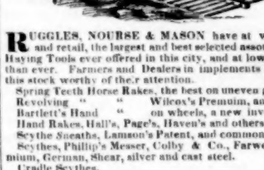
The question is repeatedly asked, how long are the public to be thus imposed on? The only opinion we can give is, that whenever "the association for the detection of counterfeiters" shall be carried into effect, spurious money will be driven from the market, and not before. [Atlas.

YELLOW FEVER AT VERA CRUZ. We regret to learn that this sad scourge is on the increase at Vera Cruz, as well in the number of those attacked as in the malignity of the disease. The Board of Health are unceasing in their efforts to stay or mitigate its ravages, and where medical aid is sought for early, the result has been favorable. The heat is intense—thermometer ranging from 87 to 92 in the shade, both day and night, which had been the case for the preceding ten days. [New Orleans Times.

REAL ESTATE SALES. The Melodeon estate, in Washington street, belonging to the estate of the late John Redman, was sold yesterday, at auction, by Whitwell, Seaver & Co., for $4,32 per square foot. The amount of land is 15,605 feet. The land sale at Cambridge yesterday afternoon was well attended, and the bidding was brisk. Mr. Thompson knocked off the lots at good prices, the best front lot bringing 10 1-2 cents per foot, and the back lots but a few cents less. [Courier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

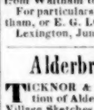
Horse Rakes!!



RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON have at wholesale and retail, the largest and best selected assortment of Haying Tools ever offered in this city, and at lower prices than ever. Farmers and Dealers in implements will find this stock worthy of their attention.

Spring Teeth Horse Rakes, the best on uneven ground.
Revolving " " Wilcox's Premuim, and others.
Bartlett's Hand " on wheels, a new invention.
Hand Rakes, Hall's, Page's, Haven's and others.
Scythe Sneaths, Lamson's Patent, and common.
Scythes, Phillip's Messer, Colby & Co., Farwell's Premium, German, Shear, silver and cast steel.
Cradle Scythes.
Bush do.
Grass Plat do.
Scythe Rifles, Austin's, Fiske's and others.
Scythe Stones, Quinnebaug and Indian Pond.
Grain Cradles, Wilcox's Premium, Grant's.
je28 4w

Farm for Sale.



For sale a small Farm, situated in the south part of Lexington, containing about ten acres of pasturing and tillage, with a large number of Fruit trees. The above Farm is situated about two miles from the Waltham depot, on the main road leading from Waltham to Lowell.

For particulars enquire of WILLIAM S. LOCKE, Waltham, or E. G. LOCKE, Lexington.
Lexington, June 26. tf

Alderbrook—A New Edition.

TICKNOR & CO. have just published the Fourth Edition of Alderbrook, a collection of Fanny Forrester's Village Sketches, Poems, etc. by Miss Emily Chubbuck. 2 vols, 12mo, portrait.
je26 135 Washington st.

Scientific Works.

TICKNOR & CO. have for sale A Manual of the Principles and Practice of Road Making, comprising the location, construction and improvement of roads, common, Macadam, paved, plank, &c. and Railroads, by W. M. Gillespie, 1 vol.

A Brief Practical Treatise on Mortars, with an account of the process employed at the public works in Boston harbor, by Lieut. Wm. H. Wright, 1 vol.

The Use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy, by J. J. Berzelius, translated from the fourth edition by J. D. Whitney, 1 vol.

A Practical Treatise on Dyeing and Calico Printing, including the latest inventions and improvements, by an experienced Dyer, with numerous engravings, 1 vol.

Encyclopedia of Architecture, by Joseph Gwitt, 1 vol.
Eubanks Hydraulics and Mechanics, 1 vol.
Illustrations of Ventilation, by D. B. Reed, 1 vol.
Bernan's History and Art of Warming and Ventilating, 2 vols.
Architecture in England, by H. Rose, 1 vol.
The Students Guide to Measuring Artificers Works, 1 vol.
je26 135 Washington st.

New Books and Pamphlets.

THE Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed, Military Secretary of Washington at Cambridge, Adjutant General of the Continental Army, &c., by his grandson, Wm. B. Reed, 2 vols. 8vo. The Medical Student's Vade Mecum, or Manual of Examinations, 2d ed. revised and greatly enlarged, by Geo. Mendenhall, M. D. 18mo. An analysis of the character of the Virginia Springs, with a directory for the use of the White Sulphur water, by J. J. Moorman, M. D. 16mo. Life of General Zachary Taylor, 1 vol. illustrated. Upham's Oration, delivered before the New England Society in the city of New York. A Centenial Address, being a plea in vindication of the rights of the First Church in Pepperell, by Charles Babbidge. The Sick Room, 1 vol. "The Son of Man Cometh," by Wm. H. Furness, ect. ect.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
je19 134 Washington, opposite School st.

To Farmers.

A SEINE COMPANY in Chelsea expect to haul in June, July and August, several thousand barrels Fish for manure, and offer the same to farmers as a valuable fertilizer. Apply to WM. STOWE, Agent American Net and Twine Manuf. Co., No 12 Commercial st.
je12 4w

Ware's Life and Works

SIX volumes of the Life and Works of Rev Henry Ware, Jr. D D., 2d edition in six volumes, 12mo.
Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. jl2

Ticknor & Co.,

HAVE LATELY PUBLISHED,

AN Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy, by Wm. Phillips, fifth edition from the fourth London edition: containing the latest discoveries in American and Foreign Mineralogy, with numerous additions to the introduction by Francis Alger.

A Brief Practical Treatise on Mortars, with an account of the Processes employed at the Public Works in Boston Harbor, by Lieut. W. H. Wright. 1 vol with plates.

The Use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy, by J. J. Berzelius, translated by J. D. Whitney. 1 vol 12mo with plates.

A Practical treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an improved method of planting and managing the roots of grape vines, by Clement Hoare, 3d edition.
je12 135 Washington street.

Sumner's Lecture on White Slavery
IN THE BARBARY STATES.
TICKNOR & CO.,

HAVE lately published, White *Slavery* in the Barbary States, a Lecture delivered before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, Feb. 17, 1847, by Charles Sumner.
je12 135 Washington street.

WARREN ON THE
Preservation of Health.

TICKNOR & CO., have lately published, Physical Education and the Preservation of Health, by John C. Warren, M. D. Price 25 cents.
je12 135 Washington street.

Caterpillar Brushes.

25 DOZEN improved Caterpillar Brushes. Also, common do, just the things to clear those pests from the orchard and garden. For sale wholesale and retail by *RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON*, Quincy Hall, over the Market. 4w my29

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON have just received another lot of *Dewey's Patent* Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, manufactured by G. & B. Kimball, are strong and substantial, can be used on stoney and uneven ground, an acre may be raked in twenty minutes, with one rake, a saving of labor sufficient to induce every farmer to own one.

For sale low, at wholesale and retail, at Quincy Hall, over the Market, Boston. 4w Je19

The Pig.

A TREATISE on the Breeds, Management, Feeding, and Medical Treatment of Swine, with directions for salting Pork, and curing Bacon and Hams. By William Youatt, V. S., author of "The Horse," "Cattle," "Sheep," "The Dog," Editor of the Complete Grazier, &c. Illustrated with engravings drawn from life, by William Harvey, Esq.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
Je19 134 Washington, opposite School st.

Straw for Bonnets.

THE subscriber has seven acres first rate Rye now growing on his Farm in Southboro', on burnt ground, and well fit for cutting first of next week.
GEO. W. GOODNOW.
Southboro', June 12. 2w*

Dahlias! Dahlias!!
HOVEY & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE

5,000 DAHLIAS, embracing all the newest shade and most splendid double sorts, of every shade and color found in this gorgeous Flower. Those who wish to ornament their gardens with these showy plants, will do well to call; they will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms. Purchasers can have either the roots or well rooted plants.
je5 tf 7 Merchants' Row.

CLOTH & CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
No. 18 Dock square,
OPPOSITE ELM STREET,
BOSTON.

SAMUEL B. APPLETON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.
—ALSO—
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Ready-Made Clothing,
CAPS, UMBRELLAS, AND
FURNISHING GOODS,

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, No. 18 Dock Square, nearly opposite Elm street, Boston, where he will keep constantly on hand a well selected and fashionable assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings.
—ALSO—
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
CAPS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c.,
which he will sell at the very
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Being determined that no dealer in Clothing in this city, shall either manufacture a better article, or sell the same for a lower price.

He would respectfully invite all persons in want of any thing in his line of business to call and examine, as reputation is every thing.

☞ *RECOLLECT* ☜
NO. 18 DOCK SQUARE,
Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,
SAMUEL B. APPLETON
PROPRIETOR.
je12 tf

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY license from the Judge of Probate, for the county of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., upon the premises, all the right, title and interest of Lucius Bemis, of Framingham, in said county of Middlesex, a minor, in certain real estate situated in Framingham village; being an undivided sixteenth part of a piece of mowing and tillage land, on the north side of the Worcester turnpike, so called. Also an undivided sixteenth part of the real estate known as the Dexter Buckminster place, and belonging to the heirs of the late Elijah Bemis, deceased.
SYLVESTER NEWTON, Guardian.

At the same time and place, will be sold the residue of said estate, known as the Dexter Buckminster place, belonging to the heirs of said Elijah Bemis, consisting of a House, Barn and out-buildings, with about four and three fourths acres of land, in the easterly part of Framingham village, and one of the most eligible situations in the village. Terms at sale.
ELIPHALET WHEELER, Auct'r.
Framingham, June 19, '47. 3w

Executor's Notice

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and others interested in the estate of SARAH LOUISA FLETCHER, late of Acton, in said county, singlewoman, deceased. GREETING.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Elbridge Robbins, the Executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Concord, in said county, on the second Tuesday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.

And the said Elbridge is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within ten miles of said Court, seven days at least, previous thereto, and by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be seven days at least before said Court.

Dated at Concord this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1847.
S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
je19 3w*

Framingham Savings Bank.

THE public are hereby assured, that all deposits which shall be made, will be safe, under the care of the Treasurer, and the direction of the Officers of the Bank, and that the money will be loaned and vested according to law.
MOSES EDGELL, Pres ident.
je12 6w

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will of
AMOS ARCHER,
late of Wrentham, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust, and all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to *JOHN F. ARCHER, Ex'r.*
Wrentham, May 18, 1847. 3w* je12

Gillespie on Road Making.
W. D. TICKNOR & CO.,

HAVE received a Manual of the principles and Practice of Road Making, comprising the location, construction and improvement of Roads, common Macadam paved plank, &c., and Railroads, by W. M. Gillespie. 1 vol 12mo with plates.
je12 135 Washington street.

For Sale.

THE SALT LEYS made at our Soap Factory, corner of Mason st. and Broadway, Cambridgeport, by the year or load.
Terms reasonable.
je5 4w* DAVIS & DICKINSON.

Nitrate of Soda,
FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

250 BAGS just imported, for sale in lots to suit, by F. W. CAPEN, 39 Lewis' Wharf, Boston.
my29 3t

The best Churn

YET invented, is Kendall's Cylinder Churn, easy and rapid in its operation, can be set on a form, chair or table when in use, and is warranted to give *entire satisfaction.*

Five different sizes, from three to twenty five gallons, for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Also, Ganil's Churns, Dash do, Butter Boxes, Butter Workers and Butter Stamps, by
RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Over the Market, entrance South Market street.
my29 tf

Door, Blind & Sash
DEPOT!
613 Washington Street.

DOORS from $1 12 to $3 each.
SASHES from 3 to 6 cts ₱ light.
BLINDS from 60 cts to $1 ₱ window.
—ALSO—
GLASS BLIND HINGE AND FASTENINGS—BALUSTERS, &c.
—AT—
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

☞ Builders from the country please call and examine.
BAILEY & JENKINS.
Boston, May 29, 1847. 3m

MARKING DOWN
AT THE
LADIES' EXCHANGE.
GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

INVITE the attention of all purchasers of DRY GOODS, to their large stock of
New Goods.
FANCY AND STAPLE.

Being anxious to "run off" the whole of our Spring and Summer Fabrics, we shall offer them at such prices as will attract buyers; and to make it still more attractive, we shall offer all our Goods at equally low rates.

OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT
contains every variety of Shawls now worn for dress or travel, particularly in SUMMER SHAWLS, new styles; a large invoice of CRAPE SHAWLS AND HDKFS, and INDIA CAMELS HAIR MANTLES, has been received this week, and all will be sold cheap.

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT
CONTAINS UPWARDS OF
40,000 Yards,
including all RICH DRESS SILKS, BLACK and BLUE BLACK DRESS SILKS, BLACK SILKS for MANTILLAS and VISITES, SILKS, &c. &c. *and all will be marked at very low prices.*

OUR IMMENSE STOCK
of *BAREGES, GRENADINES, SILK MUSLINS, DE LAINES, DRESS PLAIDS, LAWNS, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, BROCADE MUSLINS, BRILLIANTES, LINEN CHAMBRAYS,* French and Scotch *GINGHAMS,* and *PRINTS.*

MOURNING GOODS,
FURNISHING OR HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, MUSLINS, DOMESTIC GOODS, FLANNELS, all our *EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOISERY, LACES,* &c., and every thing for Mens' or Boys' wear, will be marked at *very low rates.*

10,000 Yards *M. DE LAINES* at 12½ cts and 1s.
3,000 " *IMPORTED MUSLINS,* fast colors, 1s.
3,000 " *BEST FRENCH PRINTS,* yard wide, 1s.
Cases *BRILLIANTES,* yard wide, 1s, and many other bargains—*too many to specify.*

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,
192 WASHINGTON STREET,
je12 4w

Paper Hangings.

THE subscribers have received by late arrivals from France, a splendid assortment of
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, & FINE BROAD PRINTS,
which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.
ALSO—A large assortment of
PHILADELPHIA & SATIN PAPERS,
of medium quality, together with a variety of
LOW PRICED PAPERS,
from our own manufactory.
E. W. BUMSTEAD & CO.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
No. 113 Washington st.,
NEAR STATE ST.,
BOSTON.
je12 3m*

Farm for Sale
IN WESTBORO'

A Farm containing about 100 acres of land, situated in the West part of the town.
Buildings good.
HALLOWAY BRIGHAM.
Westboro', June 1. 4m* je5

HEWINS & THAYER,
DEALERS IN
WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, PAINTER'S COLORS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND WINDOW GLASS,
NO. 35 CENTRAL STREET,
BOSTON.
my29 6w

Valuable Agricultural Books,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
BY
JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
134 WASHINGTON STREET.

DOWNING'S Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, new edition, 1 vol. 12mo.
Mrs. Landon's Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, edited by A. J. Downing, 1 vol. 12mo.
Johnson's Fruit Culturist for the Northern States, 1 vol. 12mo.
Stewart's Stable Economy, edited by A. B. Allen, 1 vol. 12mo.
Boussingault's Rural Economy, 1 vol. 12mo.
The American Poultry Companion, by C. N. Bement, 1 vol. 12mo.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, 1 vol. 12mo.
Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, 1 vol. 8vo.
The American Flower Garden Directory, by Rob't Buist, 1 vol. 12 mo.
The Family Kitchen Gardener, by Rob't Buist, 1 vol. 12mo.
Prince's Manual of Roses, 1 vol. 12mo.
Hoare's Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine, 1 vol. 12mo.
The Gardener and Complete Florist, 18mo.
The Horse Doctor, 12mo.
The American Farmers Encyclopedia, 1 vol. 8vo.
The American Veterinarian or Diseases of Domestic Animals, with remedies for restoring and preserving Health, &c., &c., by S. W. Cole, 1 vol. 12mo.
my29 134 Washington street.

Books—Cheap List No. 1.

JAMES MUNROE & CO., have received the following books, which they offer at the low prices affixed :
Channing's Complete Works, 6 vols, 12mo, pp 425 each, 50 cts per vol: Ware's Complete Works, 4 vols, pp 45 each, 75 cts per vol: Morrison's Life of Judge Smith, 2 plates, 12mo, pp 550, $1: Monadi, by Washington Allston, 12mo, pp 253, price 75 cts: Lowell's Conversations, 16mo, pp275, 38 cts: Longfellow's Poems on Slavery, 16mo, price 12½ cts: De Wette on Old Testament, 2 vols 8vo, pp 550 each, $ 26; Schiller's Æsthetic Prose, 16mo, pp 375, 88 cts: Poems of Miss Barrett, 2 vols, 16mo, $1: American Almanac, complete, 18 vols: Chandler's Trials, 4 vols, 13mo, 450 pp each, 1 25: Carlyle's Past and Present, 12 mo, pp 300, 50 cts: Holm's Annals of America, 2 vols, 8vo, pp 600 each, $3: Burnap's Miscellanies, 12mo, pp 350, 75 cts: Wilson's Scripture Proofs of Unitarianism, 12mo, pp 175, 25 cts: Mrs Dana's Letters to Relations and Friends, 2d ed, 12mo, 50 cents: Judge Marshall on Federal Constitution, 8vo, pp 600, $2: Young's Chronicle's of the Pilgrims, 8vo, 2 vols, pp 55 each, 3 75: Everett's Miscellanies, 2 vols, 12mo, pp 600 each, 2 25: Motherwell's Minstrelsy, 2 vols, 16mo, pp 375 each, 1 25: Norton on Genuineness of the Gospels, 3 vols 8vo, pp 350 each, $5.
je12 134 Washington, opposite School st.

THOMAS HOLLIS,
Druggist, Chemist and Apothecary,
NO. 30 UNION STREET, BOSTON,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—
DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, &c.
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—

SUPERIOR Black Writing Ink, Durable Ink, Lemon Syrup, Soda and Rochelle Powders, Concentrated Extract of Lemon, Essence of Rose, Cologne, superior Sponge and Paste Blacking, with a great variety of other articles, with an extensive assortment of Drugs and Chemicals he will sell on the most reasonable terms. The "Balm of America" prepared by him, has been extensively and successfully used for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints; persons afflicted with a Cough or any pulmonary disease are earnestly recommended to try this valuable remedy. tf jy16

Stolen,

ON the night of the 31st of May, 1847, from the stable of the subscriber, on the island road leading from Spring street to Dedham village,
A SORREL HORSE,
with a short switch tail, white streak in his forehead, four white feet, his knees a little sprung, large bone spavin on the hind leg, and very snappish to strangers.

A suitable reward will be paid to any one who will return said Horse, or give information where he may be found. HEZEKIAH HILDRETH.
Roxbury, June 5, 1847. 5w*

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Farm of A. Ball, in the Southerly part of Northboro', a Sorrell Colt, three years old, white face, light mane and tail; had on a leather head-stall, with a rope about six feet long tied to the same. Whoever will return said Colt, or give information where she may be found, to the subscriber, living on said farm, shall be suitably rewarded and all reasonable charges paid.
EDWARD D. BARTLETT.
Northboro', May 22. tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CONSTANTLY for sale a fine assortment of Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordions, Fifes, Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, &c. &c.

P. S. Just published, several new collections of music. Call at , Cornhill. ELIAS HOWE.
ap4 tf

Valuable Real Estate for Sale
IN SOUTH DEDHAM.

A Farm, containing thirty-eight acres of land in South Dedham, is offered for sale on reasonable terms if applied for soon. There is a good two story Dwelling House, two good Barns, all amply supplied with water. The situation of this property is most desirable, lying on both sides of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike. Also, the Norfolk County Railroad (now commenced) running through this land, and the whole property being at home around the buildings, within five minutes walk of the South Dedham Railroad Depot, (to be built) render it a desirable location.

The land is in a good state of cultivation, and is mostly of a superior quality, and well fenced with good stone walls. It would be an object for the purchaser to buy soon, as the railroad is now commenced and the surface of the road would be valuable to retain for other parts of the farm. A plan of the whole can be seen and further inquiries answered upon application to the subscriber on the premises, or ADDISON BOYDEN, near Sumner's Hotel.
LEWIS RHODES.
South Dedham, June 19, 1847. 3w*

A Small Farm in Franklin.

A Farm of thirty acres is offered for sale by a man who is about to emigrate West. It lies on the great road leading from Franklin to Woonsocket, and two miles from Franklin centre.
For terms inquire at this office.

THE POETS CORNER.

LAUGH, LADY, LAUGH!

Laugh, lady, laugh!
There's no avail in weeping;
Grief was never made
To be in beauty's keeping.
Tears are of a stream,
Where pleasure lies decaying;
Smiles, like rays of light,
O'er sunny waters playing,
Laugh, lady, laugh.

Sing, lady, sing;
There is a charm in singing,
When melody its spell
Upon the air is flinging.
Sweet sounds have often won
More than the fairest faces;
And harps have always been
The plaything of the graces.
Sing, lady, sing.

Love, lady, love;
There's always joy in loving;
But sigh not when you find
That man is fond of roving;
For when the summer bee
Takes wing through beauty's bowers,
He knows not which to choose
Among so many flowers.
Love, lady, love.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Love and Law.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Lloyd Tomlinson was a Virginia gentleman of the old school, and held high notions on the kindred subjects of social rank and family distinctions. His ancestors were connected with English families of some renown, and had figured in history, as Cavaliers, during the troublesome times of Charles I. Portraits of the most noted of these were hung upon the walls in Mr. Tomlinson's fine old mansion, and it was with pride that he often referred to them, and related the story of each. But such stories were generally wound up by an expression of regret for the sad deteriorations that were going on in this country.

"A man like that," he would sometimes say, pointing to the picture of a stern old Cavalier, "is rarely if ever met with, and in a little while, there will be no living representative of such—at least, not in America, where all social distinctions are rapidly disappearing. In fact, we have scarcely any thing left, even now, but the shadow of a true aristocracy, and that is only to be found in Virginia. At the north, mere wealth makes a man a gentleman: and this new invention of these degenerate times is fast being adopted even here, in the "Old Dominion." But it won't do—unless a man is born and bred a gentleman, he never can become one."

It was no use to argue with the rigid old Virginian, about the aristocracy of virtue, or the aristocracy of mind; he scouted at the idea, and reiterated, with added emphasis, that only he who was born of gentle blood could be a gentleman.

The family of Mr. Tomlinson, which had consisted of his wife, two sons and two daughters, was, at the time our story opens, composed of only two members, himself and his youngest child. Edith, now in her nineteenth year. Death had taken all but one.

Edith, though born and bred a lady, her father observed with pain, did not set a high value upon the distinction, and at last, actually refused to receive the addresses of a young man who came of pure old English blood, and was a thorough gentleman in the eyes of Mr. Tomlinson, because she liked neither his principles, habits, nor general character; while she looked with favor upon the advances of a young attorney named Denton, whose father, a small farmer in Essex county, had nothing higher than honesty and manly independence of which to boast.

The young gentleman of pure blood was named Allison. He was the last representative of an old family, and had come into possession, on attaining his majority, of a large landed estate immediately adjoining that owned by Mr. Tomlinson. The refusal of Edith to receive his addresses aroused in him an unhappy spirit, which he cherished until it inspired him with thoughts of retaliation. The means were in his hands. There existed an old, but not legally adjusted question about the title to a thousand acres of land, lying between the estate of Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Allison, which had more than fifty years before, been settled by the principal parties thereto on the basis of a fair division, without the delay, vexation, expense and bitterness of a prolonged lawsuit. By this division the father of Mr. Tomlinson retained possession of five hundred acres, and the grandfather of Mr. Allison of the other five hundred. The former had greatly improved the portion into the full possession of which he had come, as it was by far the most beautiful and fertile part of his estate. His old residence was torn down, and a splendid mansion erected on a commanding eminence within the limits of this old disputed land, at a cost of nearly eighty thousand dollars, and the whole of the five hundred acres gradually brought into a high state of cultivation. To meet the heavy outlay for all this, other and less desirable portions of the estate were sold, until, finally, only about three hundred acres of the original Tomlinson property remained.

Mr. Lloyd Tomlinson, as he advanced in years, and felt the paralyzing effects of the severe afflictions he had suffered, lost much of the energy he had possessed in his younger days. There was a gradual diminution in the number of hogsheads of tobacco, and bushels of corn and wheat that went into Richmond, from his plantation, annually; and there was also a steady decrease in the slave population with which he was immediately surrounded. From a hundred and fifty, his slaves had decreased, until he only owned thirty, and with them did little more than make his yearly expenses. Field after field had been abandoned, and left to a fertile undergrowth of pines or scrubby oaks, until there were few signs of cultivation except within the limits of two or three hundred acres of the rich lands contiguous to his dwelling.

Henry Denton, the young attorney to whom allusion has been made, had become deeply enamored with Edith Tomlinson, who was often met by him in her unaristocratic intercourse with several excellent and highly intelligent families in the neighborhood. To see her, was for him to love her. But the pride of her father was too well known by him to leave much room for hope that the issue of his passion would be successful, even if so fortunate as to win the heart of the maiden. He was inspired with courage, however, by the evident favor with which she regarded him, and even tempted to address her in language that no woman's ear could mistake for the language of love. Edith listened with a heart full of hope and fear. She had great respect for the character of Denton, which she saw was based upon virtuous principles; and this respect easily changed into love that was true and fervent. But she knew too well her father's deeply rooted prejudices in favor of rank and family, to hope that the current of her love would run smooth. This proved to be no idle fear. When Henry Denton ventured to approach Mr. Tomlinson on the subject of his love for Edith, the old gentleman received him with great discourtesy.

"Who are you, sir?" he asked, drawing himself proudly up.

"I hardly think you need ask that question," the young man replied. "I am not an entire stranger to you, nor unknown in your neighborhood."

"But who are you, sir? That is what I ask to know. Who is your father?"

"An honest man, sir." The young man spoke with firmness and dignity.

"Humph! There are plenty of them about. I could marry my daughter to an honest man any day I liked. Old Cato, my coachman, is an honest man. But that is no reason why I should let his son Sam marry Edith. No, my young friend, you cannot connect yourself with my family; be content with the daughter of some honest man like your father."

But the lover was not to be driven off by even such a rude repulse. He tried to argue his case, but Mr. Tomlinson cut the matter short by starting from his seat in great discomposure of mind, and pointing with a trembling hand to a grim picture on the wall, while he thus addressed the young man—

"That, sir, is the portrait of Sir Edgar Tomlinson, who, by interposing his body between the spear of a Roundhead and his royal master, saved his life at the imminent risk of his own, for which gallant deed he was knighted, and afterwards presented, by royal hands, with a noble bride. When you have done as great a deed, young man, you will be worthy to claim the hand of my daughter, not before!"

Saying this, the excited father turned away and strode from the room, leaving Denton in dismay at the quick and hopeless termination of his conference.

On the next day, the young attorney, who was known to possess fine talents, acuteness, and extensive legal knowledge, was waited upon by Mr. Allison.

"I wish your services, Mr. Denton," he said, "in a suit of great importance that I am about commencing. Here is your retaining fee,"—and he laid upon the table of the lawyer a check for two hundred dollars. "If you gain me my cause, your entire fee will be five thousand dollars."

Allison then went on to state, that Mr. Tomlinson's claim to the five hundred acres next adjoining his (Allison's) plantation, and upon which his mansion stood, was a very doubtful one. That it, in fact, belonged to the Allison estate, and he was going to have the question of rightful ownership fully tested. He furnished the young attorney with documents, data, and everything required for commencing the suit. Denton asked a week for an examination of the whole matter. At the end of this time, Allison again waited on him.

"Well, sir! what do you think of my case?" he said.

"I think it a doubtful one," was replied. "Still it is possible you might gain it, as there are one or two strong points in your favor."

"I have not the least doubt of it. At any rate I am going to give the matter a fair trial. Five hundred acres of such land is worth an effort to gain."

"But you must not forget, that, as you will open the question of ownership on the whole tract of one thousand acres, you run the risk of losing the half of which you are now in possession."

"I'm willing to run the risk of losing five hundred acres of uncultivated land, in the effort to acquire possession of as large a quantity, in a high state of improvement," returned the uncompromising gentleman "born and bred." "So you will, forthwith, make a beginning in the matter."

The young attorney was grave and silent for some time. Then opening a drawer, he took out the check which had been given to him as a retaining fee, and handing it to Allison, said—

"I believe, sir, I must decline this case."

"Why so?" quickly asked the young man, a deep flush passing over his brow.

"I do it from principle," was replied. "I find, on examining the whole matter, that your grandfather, and the father of Mr. Tomlinson, while in possession of their respective estates, in view of the difficulty there was in settling the precise title of the tract of land, agreed to an equal division of it, which was done in honor and good faith, and I do not think their heirs on either side have any right to disturb the arrangement then made."

"I did not ask you to judge the case, but to present it for judgment," said Allison, greatly offended. "You may perhaps, be sorry for this."

Another member of the bar, less scrupulous about the principles involved in a case, readily undertook the matter; and as the fee, if he proved successful, was to be a large one, opened it immediately.

When Mr. Tomlinson received notice of the fact that this long settled dispute was again to be revived, he was thrown into a fever of alarm and indignation. The best counsel that could be employed was obtained, and his rights to the whole thousand acres vigorously maintained. After a year of delays, occasioned by demurrers, allegations, and all sorts of legal hindrances, made and provided for the vexation of clients, the question came fairly before the court, where it was most ably argued on both sides for some days. When the decision at length came, it was adverse to Mr. Tomlinson.

An appeal was entered upon, and preparations made for a most vigorous contest in a higher court. Here the matter remained over a year, when the decision of the first tribunal was confirmed.

Two years of litigation had made sad work with old Mr. Tomlinson. He looked at least ten years older. The same signs of decay appeared in every thing around him. His fields remained uncultivated, the fences were broken down, and cattle strayed where once were acres of grain, or other rich products. Slaves and stock had been sold to meet the heavy expenses to which this suit had subjected him, and every thing seemed fast tending towards ruin. Once or twice during the period Denton again approached him on the subject of Edith, but the proud old aristocrat threw him off even more impatiently than at first.

Edith, too, had changed during this time of trouble. She was rarely seen abroad, and received but few visitors at home. No one saw her smile, unless when her father was present; and then her manner was cheerful, though subdued. It was clear that she was struggling against her own feelings, in the effort to sustain his. Her father had extorted from her a promise not to marry without his consent; this settled the matter for the time, between her and Denton, although both remained faithful to each other. They had not met for over a year.

Meantime the cause was carried up still higher, where it remained for two years longer, and then another adverse decision was made. Mr. Tomlinson was in despair. What with court charges, counsel fees, and loss from the diminished productions of his farm, he had sunk in the last four years over fifteen thousand dollars, a portion of which had been raised by mortgage on that part of his estate to which he had an undisputed title, almost equal to the full value of the land.

To the Supreme Court the matter came at last. But the old man had but little hope. In three courts, after a long and patient hearing, the decision had been against him. If it should again be adverse, he would be totally ruined. As it was, so greatly had his means become reduced, that it was with difficulty he could raise sufficient money to pay off the heavy expenses of the last court. The fees of the two attorneys were yet unsettled, and he feared, greatly, that he should not be able to induce more than one of them to attend at the Supreme Court. On the other side, money was expended freely, and the most energetic counsel that money could command enlisted. The fact was, the principal reason why Mr. Tomlinson had failed in each of the three trials that had already taken place, lay in the superior tact, activity, and ability of the adverse counsel.

The anxiously looked for period at length came, and Mr. Tomlinson made preparations for leaving home, to meet the final issue, after nearly five years of most cruel litigation.

"Dear father!" said Edith, as they were about to separate. She spoke with forced calmness, while a faint smile of encouragement played about her lips. Her voice was low and tender. "Dear father! Do not let this matter press too heavily upon you. I have a hope that all will come out right. I do not know why, but I feel as if this dreadful blow will not be permitted to fall. Be calm, be brave, dear father! Even the worst can be borne."

The maiden's voice began to quiver, even while she uttered hopeful words. Mr. Tomlinson, whose own heart was full, bent down and kissed her hurriedly. When she looked up he was gone. How fast the tears flowed, as she stood alone on the spot where they had just parted.

A few hours after the father left, a gentleman called and asked to see Edith. On entering the room where he had been shown by the servant, she found a young man whose countenance she had never seen before. He made known his business after a few embarassing preliminaries, which proved to be an overture of peace from Allison, if she would accept the offer of marriage he had made her five years previously. After hearing the young man patiently through, Edith replied in a firm voice,

"Tell Mr. Allison that there is no evil in this world or the next that I would consider greater than a marriage with him."

He attempted to urge some considerations upon her, but she raised her hand and said in a tone of decision—

"You have my answer, sir! Take it to your principal."

The young man bowed, and withdrew in silence. He felt awed beneath the steady eye, calm face and resolute voice of the maiden, crushed almost to earth as she was.

When Mr. Tomlinson arrived at the capital he found neither of his counsel there, although the case was expected to be reached on the succeeding day. On the next morning he received a note from one of them which stated that illness would prevent his attending. The other attorney was prepared to go on with the case, but he was by far the weakest of the two.

On the opposite side there was the strongest possibly array, both as to number and talents. Mr. Tomlinson felt that his case was hopeless. On the first day the prosecution argued their case with great ability. On the second day the claims of Mr. Tomlinson were presented, with even less point and tact than before. It was clear that the advocate either considered the case a bad one, or had lost all interest in it. The other side followed with increased confidence, and, it was plain, made a strong impression upon the Court. A feeble rejoinder was given to this, but it produced little or no effect.

Just at this crisis, an individual, not before particularly noticed by Mr. Tomlinson, arose and addressed the Court. His opening remarks showed him to be familiar with the whole subject, and his tone and manner exhibited a marked degree of confidence. It was soon apparent which side of the case he had taken; if by nothing else, by the frown that settled upon the brow of Allison. He was a young man, tall, and well made, with a strong, clear voice, and a fine command of language The position in which he stood concealed so much of his face from Mr. Tomlinson, that the latter could not make out whether it was one with which he was familiar or not. The voice he had heard before.

The volunteer advocate, after having occupied the court for an hour, during which time he had shown a most minute and accurate knowledge of the matter in dispute, gave the whole question a new aspect. During the second hour that his argument was continued, in which precedent after precedent, not before introduced, were brought forward, bearing a direct application to the case under review, the Court exhibited the most marked attention. When he concluded, all present saw hope for the old Virginian.

This new and unexpected champion in the cause, aroused the counsel of Allison to another and more determined effort; but he tore their arguments into ribbons, and set off their authorities with an overwhelming array of decision directly in the teeth of those they introduced bearing upon their side of the question. It was wonderful to observe his perfect familiarity with the whole matter in dispute, the law bearing upon it, and the decisions of courts in this country and England, that could in any way throw light upon it, far outstripping the learned advocates on both sides, who had been at work upon the case for five years.

During the time this brilliant champion was fighting his battle for him in the last defenceable position he could ever obtain, Mr. Tomlinson remained as if fixed to the spot where he was sitting, yet with his mind entirely active. He saw, he felt that there was now hope for him. That this Heaven-sent advocate, whoever he was, would save him from ruin. At last the case closed, and the Court announced that its decision would be given in the morning.

"Who is he?" Mr. Tomlinson heard some one ask of his persecutor, as the young man closed his last and most brilliant effort.

With an imprecation uttered between his teeth, he replied—

"One that refused to take my side, although I offered him a fee of five thousand dollars if successful!"

"What is his name."

"Denton."

"Pity you could'nt have secured him."

Mr. Tomlinson heard no more. He turned his eyes upon the young man he had three times rudely repulsed, but he could not see his face. He was bending over and arranging some papers. The announcement of the Court, in regard to the time when a decision was to be made, drew his attention from him. When he again sought the young attorney he was gone.

Nearly a week of most distressing suspense was suffered by Edith. Every day she heard from her father, but all was doubt and despondency, until there came a letter announcing the sudden appearance of a volunteer advocate, who had changed the whole aspect of affairs, and created the most lively hopes of success. Who he was the letter did not say.

During the morning that succeeded the one on which this letter was received, Edith wandered about the house like a restless spirit. The decision had been made on the day previous; and in a few hours her father would be home. What intelligence would he bring! Whenever she asked herself that question, her heart trembled. Twenty times had she been to the highest windows in the house, to look far away where the road wound down a distant hill, to see if the carriage were coming, although she knew two hours must elapse before her father could possibly arrive.

At last the long and anxiously looked for object came in sight, winding along the road far in the distance. Soon it passed from view, and she waited, breathlessly, until it should appear at a nearer point. Again it met her eyes, and again disappeared. At last it reached the long avenue of poplars that lined the carriage way leading up to the house. The horse was coming at a rapid speed. Edith could not breathe in the rooms—the atmosphere was oppressive. She went into the porch, and leaning against or rather, clinging to one of the pillars, stood almost gasping for breath. The suspense she suffered was awful. But certainty soon came. The carriage whirled rapidly into its position before the door, and Mr. Tomlinson sprung from it, as agile as a boy. He had merely time to say—

"All is safe!" when Edith sunk into his arms, unable longer to stand.

"And here is our noble champion," he added, as another stood by his side.

Edith opened her eyes, that she had closed in the excess of joy. The face of her lover was near her. She looked up at him for a moment and then closed them again. But now the tears came stealing through her shut lids.

The young lawyer had gained two suits in one. Three months afterwards, Edith was his bride, and the dowry was the five hundred acres of land from the estate of Allison awarded to her father by the Supreme Court. [Neal's Saturday Gazette.

SEARCH FOR WIVES.

Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives? is a question we have occasionally heard discussed; and the result invariably come to, is worth mentioning to our young lady readers. Chance has much to do in the affair; but then there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from ball-rooms, or any other place of public gaiety; and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that ninety-nine hundredths of all the finery with which women decorate, or load their persons, go for nothing, as far as husband catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these, all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance. We shall illustrate this by an anecdote, which, though not new, will not be the worse for being again told. In the year 1773, Peter Burrell, Esq., of Beckenham, in Kent, whose health was rapidly declining, was advised by his physicians to go to Spa, for the recovery of his health. His daughters feared that those who had only motives entirely mercenary, would not pay him that attention which he might expect from those who, from duty and affection united, would feel the greatest pleasure in ministering to his ease and comfort: they therefore resolved to accompany him. They proved that it was not a spirit of dissipation and gaiety that led them to Spa, for they were not to be seen in any of the gay and fashionable circles: they were never out of their father's company, and never stirred from home except to attend him, either to take the air, or drink the waters: in a word, they lived a most recluse life in the midst of a town then the resort of the most illustrious and fashionable personages of Europe. This exemplary attention to their father procured these three amiable sisters the admiration of all the English at Spa, and was the cause of their elevation to that rank in life to which their merits gave them so just a title. They all were married to noblemen—one to the Earl of Beverley, another to the Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards to the Marquis of Exeter, and a third to the Duke of Northumberland. And it is but justice to them to say that they reflected honor on their rank rather than derived any from it.

London Fashions for June. Moire and shot taffetas, poults de soie of plain colors, lilac, ecru, and checks, are fashionable for walking dresses; and flounces or ruches, pinked in crete de coq, are used for all silk materials; others are in deep vandykes edged with gimp, and for bareges with a festoon; white tucks are also worn on bareges, relieved by a heading of gimp. For the pardessus fancy alone determines the color,—it can scarcely be said which prevails; for the morning, green, orange, and violet glace, with black; for the evening, white, pink, and mauve. Black lace in profusion, or rich gimps, ornament morning dresses, and point lace, with silk embroidery, for the evening. Sleeves with a few exceptions, remain unchanged; for silks, in thinner materials, they are wide and put into a wristband, closing half way up the arm, with under one of muslin; the corsage full also to a band, with ceinture of ribbon and long ends. Printed tartalanes are worn over silk skirts; the corsage high and full on the shoulders, forming draperie. Plaids and checks are mostly confined to morning dresses, but checks satines are still used in dress in pale colors, with single flounce and very deep heading, giving the effect of a second skirt. Gimp buttons have quite replaced those imitating stones, &c. The broad catalan fringe is very pretty on silk to replace the flounce; and ribbon is very much used in every possible way that it can be introduced. Two very deep flounces, or three, five, and even nine are sometimes used on robes of taffetas glace, commencing at the waist, and give great roundness to the skirt. Some plain bareges have bouilons to the knee.

The mantelet is become a necessary part of our toilet, whether named mante, cape, or echarpe; it undergoes various changes both in form and trimming; those of black lace are termed Luisa. The Clarissa Harlowe recalls the English mantelet of the last century; it is a white mantelet of embroidered or plain muslin, fine cambric, or lawn. The French mantelet Marie Antoinette is rather pointed behind, with end formed by the fullness from the shoulders, made of the palest taffetas, trimmed with rich white lace. Numerous little manteaux are made of taffetas in light colors, trimmed with two rows of broad black lace, one row at the edge, the other above, and a third forms pelerine at the throat, and ornaments the armhole. Fancy straws, mixed with mohair, are much worn, and ornamented either with flowers, feathers, or lace—paille de riz, crape tulle. All the lighter materials are now in demand, and leghorns are also worn, ornamented with a plume of three feathers, or bunch of flowers. Some very light straw bonnets are trimmed inside with colored tulle. For morning neglige, checked ribbons, on very dark velvet, are used.

French Romance. A Paris letter-writer, alluding to the approaching marriage of General Lamoriciere, says that the intended bride "one of the richest heiresses in the kingdom, gifted moreover with youth, beauty, and great intelligence, had long been solicited by her friends, and persecuted by her relations, to consent to divers marriages proposed by them in turn, and all of course of unique and unexceptionable *parties*. Worn out with these repeated annoyances, disgusted and disappointed with the failure of the various tests to which she had submitted the divers suitors for her hand, she at length declared to her astonished relatives that she had taken her own cause in hand, and selected a husband for herself. If the astonishment was great at this avowal, how much greater did it become when it was known that the choice had fallen upon Gen. Lamoriciere, who was serving in Africa, whom she had never seen, and knew only through report. However, there was no remedy; the young lady is her own mistress, her fortune entirely at her own disposal. So Lamoriciere was written to immediately, and, although not the least among the wonderers at his good fortune, was nothing loth to profit by it. He immediately obtained leave of absence, and the affair is settled to the satisfaction of all parties."

Great diversity of opinion exists among astronomers as to the diameter of the stars. If, says M. Arago, we should take for their discs such as they appear to the naked eye, certain stars would be 9000 of leagues in diameter—equal to 27,000 times greater than the sun—and the most moderate calculations would be 1700 millions. Herschel's last calculation was that Arcturus had a diameter of nearly four millions of leagues—twelve millions of miles. If the apparent diameter of two seconds and a half, assigned by Herschel to the Goat, was real, the mass of that star must be more than fourteen million times greater than that of our sun. But there is no certainty in this, nor any thing to question that our sun is a star. The sublime idea in the Holy Scriptures that the Creator hath made all with number, weight, and measures, is followed by Plato, who called it the geometry of the heavens. Halley, the friend of Newton, believed that all the stars were of the same magnitude—that of our sun—and that difference of distance only caused the apparent difference of size. The number of stars visible by means of a telescope of twenty feet focal distance may be more than five hundred millions. It is affirmed by M. Arago that there are certainly stars in the firmament whose distance from the earth is 344, and even 900 times greater than that of the stars visible to the naked eye. See what conclusion this leads us to! It is admitted that light, with the velocity of 77,000 leagues a second, takes three years to reach us from the nearest star. And there are stars 344, and even 900 times more remote. Then there are stars whose light does not reach us until after two thousand seven hundred years—an infinity in distance as it is in numbers.

Woman's Spunk. The following specimen of female spirit was displayed in Louisiana a few weeks since. A young man, who was dissipated, succeeded in gaining the affections of a lady, and the promise of her hand if he would reform. He promised to do so, and behaved so well that the lady married him. After the ceremony his friends made him drunk, when the bride refused to have any thing further to do with him, and retired to single-blessedness again, and to this hour remains firm in her determination to neither see or live with her husband. [New-Orleans Bulletin.

Definition of an Avaricious Man. A selfish, sordid, slavish, saving, secluded, sombre, sad, sly, savage, scheming, scolding, scowling, scrutinizing, secret, sedate, senile, servile, sequestered, shallow, sceptical, shadowy, shabby, severe, shameful, shapeless, sharking, shivering, shrunken, shrewd, shy, sickly, silent, sinning, single, skittish, slender, smutty, snarling, sneering, solitary, solicitous, solemn, sorrowful, soulless, sour, spare, sneaking, speculating, spider-like, spindle-shanked, spiteful, splenetic, spunging, sputtering, squabbling, squalid, squeaking, squinting, stale, starving, stayed, stern, stiff, stoical, stony, straining, studious, stupid, subservient, subtle, sulky, sullen, suppliant, surly, sycophantic, shaver.

Newspaper Postage Change. The Postmaster-General has instructed his deputies throughout the Union to forward in the mails, without prepaying, all newspapers coming *from the offices of publication*.

STORIES FOR CHILDREN.

THE WIND.

A child once said to his father, as it felt the play of the morning breeze through its waving ringlets, "Father, where does the wind come from?"

"From heaven," said the father.

"And where does it go to?"

"It goes back to heaven, again, my child, and again to earth returns. It is the breath of the Great Spirit of beneficence, from whom we receive all happiness and all joy. Changing seasons are ordained to make the earth happy and beautiful for us, and then we are breathed upon as is most conducive to our good. Have you not sometimes wished it would be always summer?"

"Yes, father."

"And at another time sighed that winter were not always?"

"Then you must see that the Ruler of the seasons knows better than yourself what is best for you, as your own wishes were inconsistent."

"Yes, father; I see now."

"The wind, my dear son—the far-roaming spirit of the wide universe—is ever near us and hovering o'er us. It kisses the sick man's temple, and the suffering invalid lifts up his eye in hope. It plays with the breathing of the sinless infant, and weaves smiles upon its dimpled cheek. It is the essence of life and breath, and you, my boy, are now inhaling it. You know you did not make it, yet you feel that it is necessary for your very life—that without it you would fall down and expire;—then, where does the wind come from, son?"

"From heaven, father."

"Yes, from heaven; and it comes to bless the earth. Were there no wind my son, this beautiful world would be a void and stagnant waste, and yon arched sky, now so magnificently adorned by the rising sun, would change to some wild and strange confusion."

"Does not the wind whisper, father?"

"Yes, child; you may learn to converse with it, and it shall tell you its errand to earth. Pause when the lonely airs are calling stilly music from leaf and bough in a summer even-tide, watch as the stars peep forth, and the wind shall whisper to your heart of heaven."

"Does the wind howl, father."

"Yes, boy; and then it tells the grandeur and the might of Omnipotence. If you have learned the joy in its balmy breathing, you must also know the great strength and glory of the wind. Is it not wonderful, my son? Even as this infant rivulet beneath us (upon which that dancing sunbeam has just alighted, piercing the leafy forest shade above) rolls on and on, miles, leagues, and far away, still swelling, rising, deepening, until at last it plunges into the vast desert of water that rolls around the globe, so can this gentle west wind, now so soft, rouse into louder voice, start into rage and terror, and fright the land and lash the ocean with the tornado's wild and shrieking anger!"

"It is wonderful, father!"

"And it is wise, my son; and we must believe so, though we may not understand why it is so. Yes; the wind, now sporting with the leaves around, may tear these rooted trees from the firm earth, drive them like feathers along the land, dash off the mountain cone, and whirl it into the vale, prostrate cities, and turn the course of seas! It is wonderful!"

"Wonderful, father!"

"Then, where does the wind come from, my son?"

"From heaven, father!" [St. Louis Reveille.

ACCOUNT OF THE BARBAROUS RITES OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS.

At the time of the Spanish invasion, Mexico, at the very summit of earthly prosperity, sustained her tenth king, Montezuma—a monarch inheriting many noble qualities of mind, and great gentleness of disposition, united to many warlike attributes. The form of government was monarchical, but not hereditary, and the police of the empire was a most skilful and politic combination of well balanced powers and checks, producing the firmest consolidation of interests. Indeed, the reflecting mind can scarcely reconcile the horrid cruelty of their bloody religion with the harmony, and, in many respects, equitable framer of the government. Architectural grandeur, and the towers of temple, fortress, palace and tomb, gave ancient Mexico, seated in the midst of her quiet lake, the appearance which may be supposed to have belonged to Tyre, once the queen of cities, as she smiled in beautiful sublimity over the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Well might the Spaniards pause in wonder as their column of battle, like a cloud slumbering a moment on the brow of the stupendous mountain environs, came in full view of this magnificent city. The market sent out the roar of business to the hills still louder than that of Constantinople, or of the Eternal City; and the unlooked for, and, as yet, undescribed grandeur of the palaces and temples, was calculated to make the deepest impression on a foreign mind.

The chief temple of their religion occupied as much ground as a town capable of sustaining five hundred inhabitants. It was indeed garrisoned by ten thousand men, the body guard of the sovereign. Surrounded by high walls, with four massive gates, it threw up to a great altitude more than 20 towers or pyramids, each one surmounted by an idol. At a little distance from this temple stood a tower, a true emblem of hell, its vast door resembling the opened mouth of an enormous monster, filled with demon and serpent forms of a terrible size. It was a place of human sacrifice, covered continually with blood.

In the larger temple were two altars highly adorned, and over them the gigantic figures of their war god, Huitxilopuchtli, and his brother, Texcalepuca, the god of the infernal regions. The first had a great face, terrible eyes, was covered with gold and jewels, had a necklace of gold and silver wrought into the human figures of human heads and hearts ornamented with precious stones of a blue color, and this huge body was bound with golden serpents; the other had the countenance of a bear, with great shining eyes and an equal profusion of gold and jewels wrought into, if possible a more diabolic assemblage of infernal imagery. Before the first of these figures lay three human hearts wet with human blood; before the latter four—taken from the victims while alive by making a sudden incision in the side, tearing out the heart and casting it before the idol, while the eyes of the victim were rolling in the death agony and the limbs quivering in the mortal pang. These sacrifices were so frequently repeated that the stench from the shedding of blood and its consequent putrefaction was almost intolerable. In this place was a drum of enormous size, the head of which was composed of the skins of large serpents, making a noise when struck, that might be heard at the distance of two leagues; and, says Bernal Diax, so doleful that it deserved to be named the music of the infernal regions. The bodies of all these idols far exceeded the human form in size and were composed of mixtures of pulse and grain, formed into a paste with human blood. Their priests were numerous; they imposed upon themselves the vow of continence, permitted no female to enter their dwellings, wore their hair in thick clotted masses, and lacerated their ears in honor of their gods. The children of the caciques were educated by the priests, whose testimony respecting each pupil decided whether his name should be inserted on the list of nobles or on that of plebeians. Personal merit alone formed the distinction of the nobility. [Western Methodist.

Trophies of War. The St. Louis New Era of a late date says—Many of the Illinois volunteers, who arrived here yesterday, were possessed of Mexican muskets instead of American, which they were carrying home as a proof of their proximity to the enemy. These muskets are of peculiar shape, and withal, greatly inferior to those at present used by the American soldier.

Liberality. We learn from the Amherst Express that Samuel Williston of Easthampton has recently given $1000 to Amherst College, for the purposes of instruction, in addition to the $20,000 which he had previously given to found a professorship.

SURVEY FROM THE PYRAMID.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

[Continued.]

The landscape which we overlooked was this: From near the foot of the Pyramid to the Northern horizon stretched the line which divides the sandy desert from the fertile plain which extends to the Nile. The line of separation was wavy, and marked by a little canal, which had still in it some of the water left by the inundation. To the east of this line, filling up the landscape to the river, and vanishing in the Northern horizon, spread the most fertile plain in the world—covered with green crops, dotted with villages of brown mud houses, overshadowed with palms—and marked by a faint line of causeway here and there, and by many threads of blue water. To the East was the Nile, about five miles from us at the nearest point, but winding away from the farthest North to the utmost South. Beyond the river spread the beautiful city of Cairo; its white citadel crowning a lofty rock, and being itself backed by the rocky heights of the Mokuttum Hills. These Eastern hills then spread away Southward into the Arabian Desert, which allowed the eye to rest till it came round to the river again. The circuit of the landscape was completed by the Lybian Desert; the parched, glaring desert, where nothing was to be seen on the interminable sands but a line of camels pacing along in the heat, and a few brown Arab tents, not far from the Pyramid. For a few miles to the South of us, and close round about us, were clustered a crowd of Pyramids—some larger, some smaller—but none to compare with the one we stood on. Of these, the most interesting were those of Sakhara, which we had visited the day before. They stand amid the Necropolis—the great burying-ground of the mighty old city of Memphis—of which nothing now remains but a statue here and there, and some scattered blocks of sculptured stone; nothing else but the tombs, which are enough to show that this was a great city indeed.

Here in these tombs, which are chambers cut out of the rock, and adorned with columns and pictured walls; in these tombs and others were men busy sculpturing and painting at a time when we have been apt to suppose the earliest generations were learning how to live on the rude earth. These pictures on the walls, however, show the way of life of the Egyptians to be not very far behind our own. I have seen what the possessions of men were in those days, from these memorials in the chambers of their graves. I have seen their flocks of cattle, their poultry yards, their fields in seed-time and harvest, their fisheries, their hunting and shooting parties, their boats with many oars and gay chequered sails; their beautiful furniture,—couches, easy chairs, lamps and vases, very like the handsomest of ours at the present day; their kitchens, with the slaughtering of cattle, and the cooking of the joints of beef; their wine-presses, and their wardrobes of rich clothes and handsome necklaces; their arms and war chariots, and the bridges and fortified towns they passed over or stormed. I have seen the weaving of gay cloth, and the steeping and spinning of flax; rope-making, glass-blowing, just such as may be seen at Newcastle any day; the building of houses, the carving of statues; games at ball and gymnastics, dancing, wrestling and playing the harp.

What is of far more consequence, as occurring long before any clear tidings that we have elsewhere of men's condition of mind and life—there are solemn pictures and sculptures about death and burial, and the state of the soul. I have seen the body laid out and embalmed, carried on a bier to the boat; and borne in the boat to the lake or river which usually lay between the cities and the burial places. I have seen the ferryman, the dog which waited on the further shore, and the judges who were to assess the deeds of the deceased. I have seen the weighing of his deeds, and his admission into the presence of the approving gods, by means of his integrity—the symbol of which he carried in his right hand. Thus early did the people of this country believe that the soul lived after the body was dead; and that its integrity was the means of its blessedness.

These tombs had been prepared for their owners, occupied by the embalmed bodies, and closed up for a far future age to open; the mighty Pyramids had been built, and their appearance had grown familiar to generations; and their builders—tens of thousands in number—had long slept in their graves, when a rich Arab entered the country, with his flocks, and servants, and family, to seek subsistence for them all in the fertile valley of the Nile, as the people on his own plains were more than could be fed. This rich Arab and his train traversed the Delta, no doubt, to arrive at the great city of the great monarch of Lower Egypt; and he must, it is thought, have seen the oberlisk now standing at Heliopolis, which all travellers admire, and have looked with amazement like ours at the Great Pyramid. This visitor was received with favor and pomp by the mighty king, and made much of for a time. This was Abraham. As I stood, the other day, looking at the way he came, and wondering at my lot in seeing the very things he saw, and considering how refined and advanced were the people whom he visited, the history of the world did appear to stretch itself out so as to confound our early notions, and make us humble as to the rapidity of human progress.

In those days, women reigned and were obeyed without question. Not only were there long and regular reigns, but the supremacy was unquestioned when in the hands of a woman; a token of high civilization; as was the function of the priesthoods with whom was lodged a science and philosophy which we have reason to believe has since commanded the veneration of the world when delivered by Greeks, and might do so still, if we could fully recover them

A few generations after this, a young slave was brought into the country, and placed in the house of an officer of State. We all know the story of Joseph—how he became the Minister of this great country in its rising greatness; and how he changed the whole political condition of Egypt by buying up all the land for the monarch. From the time of that Seven Year's Famine, the Kings of Egypt were possessors of the whole land and river—as the present Ruler is at this day; and, as at this day, the provision for an unmitigated despotism was complete; as also, for great improvement, under the sway of a wise sovereign; an object which Joseph may have had in view as much as the interests of the king.

Gems of Fable. *Prudence and her Advisers.* Industry, Prodigality, and Generosity, having by chance met at the residence of Prudence, were consulted by her on the distribution of a purse of gold to the greatest advantage.

"Oh!" said Prodigality, "we are fortunate this morning, pray let us give a splendid entertainment, and invite all our acquaintance and their friends to it; it will be so delightful to show the world how little we regard spending our money! besides, we can give each some costly trinket or other to make them envy our wealth and profusion. What say you, Generosity?" "I am partly of your opinion," replied generosity; "but if, instead of unnecessary splendor and useless presents, we dispense large sums among public subscriptions and deserving charities, I think it will be more advantageously disposed of." Industry, who had kept back, now advanced, and, exhibiting the claims that perseverance, attention, and activity had upon justice, modestly advocated their cause, showing how inadequately honest exertion was rewarded for her toils, though the effect of these labors when justly remunerated, was to spread happiness and health among her followers, and to extend their beneficial influence to all mankind.

Prudence presented to Industry the purse, requesting her to disperse it in the way she had described, observing that, as the treasure was not inexhaustible, she must decline the advice of Prodigality; but should any remain after the demands upon justice had been satisfied, she desired that it might be given to Generosity.

Moral. However praiseworthy a generous and charitable disposition may be, yet justice is paramount.

The horse of Capt. Lincoln who fell at Buena Vista, has been brought to New Orleans, and is to be sent to the father of the deceased (Ex Gov. Lincoln) at Worcester.

All of a Name. There is now in Canada a settlement of the Glengary Highlanders, who emigrated there some fifty years ago, with Bishop M'Donald, who have preserved their religion, language, habits, &c., unadulterated. About one thousand eight hundred occupied the original settlement, and what is more singular their names are all Mc'Donald. An instance mentioned where a cause was tried in which only the names of both plaintiff and defendant were Mc'Donald, but each had selected a counsel of that name; the twelve jurymen were Mc'Donald, and so were all the witnesses! The four members of Parliament from the county which this settlement is situated, bear the same name. The Sheriff is a Mc'Donald, and so are their vicar general, and most of their priests and their bishop.

A Boy carried over Niagara Falls. A melancholy accident occurred at Niagara Falls on Sunday last